THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

CUBA.

Address of the Cuban Junta to the American People—The Strength of the Revolutionary Party—What has been Done, and What it is Expected will be Done.

The Cuban Junta has issued an address to the American people in which they declare that the expiring power of Spain in Cuba is now engaged in a desperate attempt to mislead public opinion with regard to the revolution, and to represent that it is dying out. The document sets forth that the different reports of engagements as given in the Havana newspapers gives us the following as the result:—

Cubans killed in action	16,980
Cubans wounded in action	9,133
Cubans taken prisoners	2,092
Cubans surrendered, asking pardon	16,501
Total	44,706

And yet the Junta proceeds to say the Spanish agents persistently present this war as confined to a few predatory bands, who, far from being supported by the sympathies of a majority of the population, are compelled to take refuge in the forests. We need quote no better authority, however, to show the utter disregard of truth which is the inevitable characteristics of Spanishes despatches than the testimony of one of their own officers, one of the highest in rank (General Buceta) who, in a letter published in *Diario de la Marina*, of Havana, on the 24th of June, 1869, affirmed that all the official reports of actions, in which the soldiers of Spain come out invariably triumphant and unhurt, are mendacious.

We have communications from the Cuban camps as late as the 7th of December last, by which we learn that the force of the Cuban army was then about 40,000 men, who, though not nearly as well armed and equipped as we could desire, were well organized, under the following leaders:—

Commander-in-Chief—General Manuel Quesada.

STAFF.

Chief—General Thomas Jordan.
Chief of Artillery—Major Breauvilliers.
Brigadier Major of Orders—Bernabe Varona.
Sanitary Department—Adolfo Varona.

FIRST DIVISION—ARMY OF CAMAGUEY.

Major-General—Ignacio Agramonte.
First Brigade—Colonel Miguel Bosse.
Second Brigade—General Francisco Castillo.
Third Brigade—Colonel Cornelia Porro.
Fourth Brigade—Colonel Lope Recio.
Fifth Brigade—Colonel Manuel Valdes Urra.
Sixth Brigade—Colonel Manuel Agramonte.
First Battalion—Colonel Pedro Recio.
Second Battalion—Colonel Jose Luis Boca.
Third Battalion—Rafael Bobadilla.

SECOND DIVISION—ARMY OF ORIENTE.

Major-General—Francisco Aguilera.
First Brigade—General Donato Marmol.
Second Brigade—General Luis Morcano.
Third Brigade—General Julio Peralta.

THIRD DIVISION—ARMY OF DAS VILLAS.

Major-General—Frederico Cavada.
First Brigade—General C. Acosta.
Second Brigade—General Salome Hernandez.
Third Brigade—General Adolfo Cavada.

As to our civil government, which is said to be such as is found in a camp, it is composed, according to our Constitution, of the following officers elected by the House of Representatives at Guimaro, on the 11th of April, 1869:—

President—Carlos Manuel Cespedes.
Secretary of War—Francisco V. Aginiera.
Secretary of State—Cristobal Mendoza, now Ramon Cespedes.
Secretary of the Treasury—Eligie Izaguirre.
Secretary of the Interior—Eduardo Agramonte.

A Congress, or Chamber of Representatives, as it is called, composed of delegates from every portion of the island now held by the Cubans, has been sitting alternately at Guimaro and Sibameu, two towns at a very small distance from one another, ever since the 10th of April last, with the exception of a short recess. Besides enacting the Constitution of the republic, by which a form of government similar to that of the United States is established, slavery, dignities, and social honors are abolished; the liberty of worship, of the press, of petition, of public meeting, of teaching, and every other inalienable right guaranteed. Many laws have been framed by that body, of which the following are a few of the principal:—

JUNE 15, 1869.—Law authorizing the emission of $2,000,000 legal-tender paper money, the republic promising to redeem it for specie at par as soon as circumstances should permit. In anticipation of this enactment, the New York Junta had, at the request of President Cespedes, caused to be engraved in this city and sent out to Cuba the currency required.

JULY 9, 1869.—Law organizing the different departments of the army, ordaining that every citizen between the ages of eighteen and fifty should be obliged to bear arms.

AUGUST 6, 1869.—Law regulating the administration of justice and vesting it:—First, In a Supreme Court. Second, In criminal Judges. Third, In civil Judges. Fourth, In Prefects and sub-Prefects. Fifth, In Courts Martial.

Each State of the republic is divided into various judicial districts, with a civil judge, a criminal judge, and an attorney for the Commonwealth. These courts are proceeding with as much regularity as is possible in the midst of civil commotion. Among other facts which denote the impartiality with which these courts administer justice, we will cite the case of a Cuban named Borjes, who was tried by them and condemned to death for having murdered a Spaniard named Manuel Cobza, a native of Santander.

AUGUST 7, 1869.—Law describing the powers of the administration and the functions of the Secretaries of State, together with those of other civil officers. Every State has a civil Governor. The States are divided into districts, each one of which is governed by a Lieutenant-Governor, and again sub-divided into prefectships and sub-prefectships. All these functionaries are elected by the people.

The gravest difficulty with which the Cubans have hitherto had to contend is the difficulty of procuring arms and ammunition. Almost the whole of what they possess have been captured from the Spaniards, who often abandon their weapons in the field, the better to escape from their enemies. While Spain has enjoyed the most absolute liberty to obtain arms and armed vessels in foreign ports, our ships are detained and our stores of arms seized by a one-sided interpretation of the neutrality laws, which we are informed by some of the most eminent lawyers of this country and of England is contrary to the spirit in which the neutrality and enlistment laws of both nations were framed. Yet the Cuban patriots have been enabled to receive from time to time several shipments of arms.

The address proceeds to quote the statements of various papers published in Cuba showing the cruelties of the Spaniards, and evidences that they consider the revolution an affair of moment, and concludes in the following words:—

Spain has sent to Cuba within the last three months over 17,000 men, and she continues to send more. She has trebled her navy on the Atlantic; she has taken thirty gunboats from New York. She has collected together an immense mass of war supplies. All these are preparations for a winter campaign; for during the summer her army and her resources have almost disappeared. Have such formidable armaments ever been made against a contemptible enemy or against a conquered foe?

To the friends of free government here and elsewhere, who have comprehended the projects and rejoiced in the progress of our struggle, we desire to impart the hopefulness which is in our own hearts. Be assured, within the lines which shut our compatriots from the world stands a devoted and determined population, who know what freedom is though they have never enjoyed it; who are willing to die, if need be, to achieve it, but who are not willing longer to live without it.

We are called incendiaries, and accused of wantonly destroying the wealth of the country. We will say that we are only putting in practice the policy with which our oppressors have uniformly threatened us for the last thirty years. "Cuba shall be Spanish or African," said once a distinguished statesman in the Spanish Cortes. Dionesio Alcala Galiano, long editor of the *Diario de la Marana* of Havana, and one of the most influential men of the Spanish party there, in a pamphlet entitled "Cuba in 1856," used these remarkable words:—"If the question of independence had once been raised, we (the Spanish party) had resolved to sally forth with a musket in one hand, an incendiary torch in the other, and with the terrible word 'Emancipation' on our lips."

It has pleased Divine Providence to enable us to use against our tyrants the very weapons with which they helped to keep us in subjection. It is our patriots who have sallied forth with a musket in one hand and incendiary torch in the other, and the glorious words "Abolition of slavery" on their lips.

MIGUEL ALDAMA,
JOSE MARIA MORA,
HILARIO CESNEROS,
FRANCISCO FESSER,
J. M. MESTRE.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3, 1870.

FREE LOVE.

The New York Assignation-house Horror—A Guilty Intimacy and a Double Murder.

The following additional particulars have transpired relative to the double murder in Elizabeth street, New York, on Sunday evening:—

THE MURDERER'S ANTECEDENTS.

Baumann was a native of Germany, and the principal of a private German school in Meserole street, Brooklyn. Annie McNamara taught the English branches in the same school, in conjunction with a Miss Suister. About three years ago he became enamored of Miss Suister, and they were married partly against the wishes of her parents, who reside on Bushwick avenue. They subsequently went to board in South Fourth street, and, for all that was known to the contrary, lived together quite happily, Mrs. Baumann still holding her position as teacher.

A MARRIAGE AND A SEPARATION.

In the same school was a Mrs. Almeja, the wife of an Italian, whose maiden name was Annie McNamara, the daughter of respectable parents, and a woman of remarkably prepossessing appearance. Mrs. Almeja's nature was too sympathetic and loving to blend harmoniously with that of her husband; and, finding it impossible to pull together, they finally separated, the young wife returning to the house of her parents.

THE INTIMACY WITH BAUMANN.

For some time after the separation she lived very privately, attending her school duties with great care, but seldom appearing in society, as she had been accustomed to before marriage. Some nine or ten months ago Baumann began to become interested in her, and they were frequently seen going over the pages of a book in rather close proximity to each other, but there was no suspicion that their intimacy was not of the purest kind, as Mrs. Almeja was also the bosom friend and companion of Mrs. Baumann, add her conduct towards her on all occasions was of the most affectionate and sisterly nature. Mrs. Almeja always addressed her by her first name, and called Baumann George. Finally, matters arrived at such a point that they used to be seen promenading together, and the busy tongue of slander began to wag. At the same time no one supposed that their intercourse was of a criminal nature.

BAUMANN'S SICKNESS.

A short time since Baumann was taken very sick, and confined to his room for several days. His wife was absent at the house of her mother, but he sent no messenger to request her presence, nor ever even mentioned her name. Not so with Mrs. Almeja; the moment of his prostration he ordered some person to go for her, and she was with him during his illness. After recovering and resuming school again his attachment for her seemed to grow to so much intensity that the friends of the family at once noticed the change, and concluded that all was not right. About this time Mrs. Baumann became *enciente*, resigned her position at the school, and went to her mother's house to be cared for in her confinement, and the amours of the guilty pair prospered.

EXPELLED THE SCHOOL.

The members of the School Committee finally had the scandal brought to their notice, and immediately made an investigation. They found that there were good grounds for the rumors abroad, and last week concluded to expel Baumann. It is said that they adopted the same course in the case of Mrs. Almeja, but nothing definite has yet appeared in proof of the fact. The reasonable conclusion, under the circumstances, is that Baumann, finding himself out of a position with no means of continuing in the pursuit of his illicit affections, decided to put a period to his existence, and take the object of his troubles with him into the other life through the agency of the same revolver.

MRS. BAUMANN.

Baumann's unfortunate wife is now at the residence of her mother, on Bushwick avenue, Brooklyn, in a dangerous state of excitement, considering that she may every moment become a mother. She is about twenty-two years of age, has rather a brilliant education, but none of that fatal fascination of manner which was the distinguishing characteristic of Mrs. Almeja. Baumann has two brothers in this country. One resides in Buffalo, and is said to be in comfortable circumstances. The deceased man himself has always borne a very high character among the Germans of Brooklyn, and had many warm personal friends.

WESTERN CRITICISM.

Edwin Forrest in Indianapolis.

After the Morgan raid there was nothing equal to the Forrest sensation. The advent of the distinguished actor was heralded by all sorts of biographical notices, embracing particulars of his birth, education, and courtship, with a delectable account of his unfortunate venture in a matrimonial way, and of his persistent character, as shown in withholding alimony from the partner of his shipwrecked joys. It was not that he liked money—but from principle—despising her.

The genius of Mr. Forrest has stood the test of a Western audience, and this is the highest praise. It is so much easier to be a comparative actor than to realize the ideal of one familiar with the drama, but unaccustomed to its representation on the stage.

"Hamlet" is Shakespeare's embodiment of a *blase* youth, and thus finds sympathy with the men and women of natural ability and generous impulses, who, in the easy course of folly and vice, are forced to admit themselves failures. "Lear" is the easy parent who, from time immemorial, reverses the order of nature, and depends upon his children.

The *Gladiator* is nothing in itself, but admirable for its resistance to oppression and love of home and family. It is remarkable, too, for the self-denial of "Spartacus" in suppressing his passion for his fair captive. Men are not given to such acts. They generally consider temptation sufficient excuse.

Mr. Forrest in the death scene is better and more natural than any living actor. In most cases there is a prolonged agony which inclines one to come in to the rescue. This is sudden and terrible—wounded "Hercules" pursued by the enemy, staggering into the presence of royalty—blind to all earthly sense and power, with visions of native hills, running streams, wife and children, gladdening his soul. The *simile* is imperfect, and the expression of his face beautiful, as falling on one arm he breathes in broken gasps, and with one long, heavy breath gives up the ghost.

Mr. Forrest has been called extravagant, but excessive passion is never mild, and to portray it faithfully one must be violent. There was nothing in Mr. Forrest's acting that was quite as enjoyable as the display of passion. It was second only to having a comfortable rampage oneself.

Now Mr. Forrest comes again, and in view of the empty stalls, new theatre, and strange faces, must feel a good deal like "Rip Van Winkle" when he asked, "Is anybody alive here?"

Joseph Jefferson can bear witness that there are plenty of people alive in and about Indianapolis, and it is evident that Mr. Forrest is very unfortunate in coming upon the heels of that most natural actor in the world.

It is scarcely fair, either, to make comparison between them, for neither one could play the other's part. To imagine Forrest as "Rip Van Winkle" would be only less absurd than Jefferson as "Virginius."

It is not that Mr. Forrest is old; he is only old-fashioned. He belongs to the old school of art, when a few stilted passages were overlooked in the general rendition of a favorite play. Whatever may be said against him, the pertinent question is when shall we see his like again.

We have often been favored with exhibitions of talent, but Mr. Forrest's performance was a revelation of genius which takes rank along with the acting of Ristori, and the music of Thalberg and Brignoli. There was something in the manner of the last not unlike Forrest, making allowance for the difference in looks and years. It was the perfection of art. It seemed, indeed, as if they could not help their matchless skill any more than the skylark, or the sea, its melody. The pity is that such a man as Forrest should ever grow old. What he must have been in youth! The ravages of time are not apparent in the hair and face, which are still fine, but the neck is very gross, and form corpulent to a fault. The arm is still shapely, but the legs are thin and distressingly infirm. The legs indicate readings in future. Readings would be more satisfactory at any rate.

Mr. Forrest is so much above the ordinary line of stock actors that he cannot be said to have any support. What with the superiority and the fright he inspires, he stands so much alone, as if the stage were deserted. The presence of any one besides is only an aggravation. One can imagine the pleasure it would be to hear him make sense of a whole play.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

A Stormy Opening of the Pennsylvania Legislature—The State Treasurer Fight—Attitude of the Mackey and Irwin Factions.

Labor Troubles—Striking Irishmen Strike Anti-Striking Dutchmen—Wreck of a Schooner and Loss of Life.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM THE STATE.

Trouble in the Organization of the State Senate.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 4.—Affairs look stormy this morning at Harrisburg. The House organization will be effected without difficulty, but trouble can hardly be avoided in the Senate, where there are two opposing Senators from the Somerset district, one Democrat and one Republican, each armed with a certificate and each claiming the seat. It is reported that the Democrats, who will have a majority of one vote until after all the new Senators are sworn into office, will object to proceeding with the organization unless their claimant from the Somerset district is accorded equal privileges with his competitor. The Senate meets at 3 o'clock. A Democratic caucus, to consider the matter, will be held before the organization.

The Governor's Message.

The message of the Governor will not be sent to the Legislature until these troublesome matters are adjusted.

The State Treasurership.

The State Treasurer fight opens to-day with renewed vigor. Both candidates are showing their hands more freely. The efforts of the Mackey party are herculean, and give rise to a report that they cannot afford to be beaten. The friends of Simon Cameron are the friends of Mackey. The Irwin party has gathered strength by the accession of several powerful interests, and are instigated by the additional motive of revenge for the manner in which Cameron discharged Irwin in 1869. They fight desperately, and last night achieved a decided victory by carrying a motion not to hold the caucus to nominate a State Treasurer until the Speakers of the Senate and House should fix upon the time. These two Speakers are both Irwinites. This morning the supporters of Mackey and Irwin in the Legislature were about equal. There is a rumor that some unredeemed promises. made by the friends of Mackey in 1869 are rising up in judgment against his success. The public will of course understand that these promises were of a social, and not a pecuniary nature, as money is proverbially never given nor promised at Harrisburg.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Portsmouth Navy Yard.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—George Marston has been appointed Chief Accountant of the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

Pay of "Ordinary Men" in the Navy Yards.

Secretary Robeson has issued a circular setting forth that hereafter the pay of "ordinary men" will be thirty dollars and a ration, instead of twenty dollars per month and a ration.

The British Steamer Monarch.

Naval Constructors T. Davidson, Jr., and B. F. Delano have been ordered by the Navy Department to proceed to Portland, Me., and on the arrival of H. M. steamer Monarch, bearing the remains of the late George Peabody, to examine her construction as closely as is allowed them.

The Character of Naval Enlistments.

The following order was issued to the different stations by the Navy Department to-day, in regard to the enlistment of men in the navy:—

Sir:—Complaints are made by commanding officers of vessels abroad of the inferior class of men that are shipped in the navy. With the present inducements held out by the service, there should be no difficulty in obtaining the best men, and you will please call the attention of recruiting officers to the necessity of exercising great care in the selection of recruits, and of giving the preference to men "honorably discharged," and those holding "continuous service certificates." The class of landsmen who have lately been introduced into the navy are very inferior, both in character and physique, and the department would like to see an improvement in this respect. Very respectfully,

GEORGE M. ROBESON,
Secretary of the Navy.

A Lunatic Calls on General Shermrn.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Among the callers at General Sherman's residence was a Western lunatic, who, on being ejected from the house, indulged in a tirade of personal abuse. The next day he sent his photograph to the General, having written beneath the following:—"I came to you commissioned from God to beg you to save the country. You drove me from your doors. Now you and the country will go to the Devil together." In the afternoon this crazy individual again called upon the General and inquired if his note had been received. The General informed him that it had been received. "Sir," said the lunatic, "I propose leaving your city at once, and think you should contribute towards the expense." "How much do you assess me?" inquired the General. "I have fixed the amount at twenty-five cents," answered the lunatic. Whereupon the General handed him a dollar, and thus rid himself of an annoyance.

The Labor Congress.

At the last meeting of the Labor Congress, an advisory council was appointed to publish an address to the people of the United States. Since then President Trevellick called them together, to meet in this city on the 3d instant, and requested that as many of the Executive Committee (one in each State) as can make it convenient would attend. Yesterday a few of the delegates met, but did nothing. They meet again this morning at 11 o'clock.

The Texas Election.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The following was received at the White House this morning:—

"AUSTIN, Texas, Jan. 3.—7·40 P. M.—General F. T. Dent, Secretary to the President: All counties in the State heard from officially except four, and those heard from unofficially, but reliable. Davis' majority in the whole State, 775. Official report will be remitted as soon as these four counties are made official.

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Brevet Major-General."

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

The Thompson Art Collection.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 4.—The removal of the paintings belonging to the late Thomas Thompson began to-day. They numbered about one thousand.

Marriages and Deaths in Boston.

During 1869 there were in this city 5525 deaths and 3974 intentions of marriage declared.

Strikes and Anti-Strikers.

Yesterday afternoon one hundred and fifty men, chiefly Irish, employed on the Fort Hill improvements, attempted to drive away a party of Germans who had taken their places, the Irish having struck in consequence of a reduction of their wages. The Germans were roughly used, and had it not been for the prompt action of the police there would have been bloodshed.

Decline of American Shipping.

At the Boston Board of Trade meeting last evening the committee apointed to inquire into the present condition of American commerce made a lengthy report, in which was detailed the action of the committee before the Congressional Committee which recently visited Boston to investigate the cause of the depression of our commerce, and stated the committee were unanimously of the opinion that before the hoped-for improvement took place the duties on articles entering into the construction of steamers must be very materially reduced, and the American Government must subsidize American steamers to carry the mails, and not those of another nation, as is now done.

Illness of the Bishop of New Hampshire.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CONCORD, N. H. Jan. 4.—Intelligence from Claremont states that Right Rev. Carleton Chase, D. D., the Episcopal Bishop of New Hampshire, is rapidly failing, and it is feared he will never be able to leave his house again.

New Hampshire Democratic Convention.

The Democratic State Convention is to meet here to-morrow.

The Merrimac river broke up here yesterday, and the water is rising fast.

Honor to an American Engineer.

Sylvester Marsh, the proprietor of the Mount Washington Railway, has received an invitation to build a similar railway to the top of Rigi mountains in Switzerland.

Great Rise in the Saco River.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 4.—The Saco river rose three feet yesterday, and the Penobscot to within a foot of the point reached at the time of the great land slide some months ago.

Wreck on the Maine Coast.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BATH, Me., Jan. 4.—The fishing schooner Ann, Captain Reed, of Boothbay, went ashore during the storm on Sunday night, and the crew are supposed to be lost.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 4—11 A. M.—Consols 92⅝ for both money and account. United States five-twenties of 1862, 87¼; 1865s, old, 86¼; 1867s, 85⅞; ten-forties, 84. Erie, 18; Illinois Central, 103; Atlantic and Great Western, 25½.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 4—11 A. M.—Cotton firmer; middling uplands, 11⅝d.; middling Orleans, 11⅞d. The sales to-day are estimated at 12,000 bales.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Jan. 4—1 P. M.—United States 5-20s of 1862, 87⅛; of 1865, old, 86½; of 1867, 85⅞; 10-40s, 84⅛. American stocks steady.

PARIS, Jan. 4.—The Bourse opened firm. Rentes, 74f.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 4—1 P. M.—Wheat, 9s. 7d. for California white; 8s. 2d. for red Western; 8s. 11d. for red winter wheat. Peas, 35s. Receipts of Wheat at this port during the past three days have been 45,000 quarters, all American. Lard is quoted at 73s. 6d.; Cheese, 9s. 6d.; Bacon, 62s. Corn, 29s.

ANTWERP, Jan. 4.—Petroleum opens firm this morning at 60f. 50c.

HAVRE, Jan. 4.—Cotton opens firm both on the spot and afloat.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 4—2 P. M.—Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester are firm. Cotton continues steady.

New York Money Market.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—Money is very active this morning at 7 per cent gold, and occasionally 1-32 per diem. Gold is weak at 119¾. Government are steady and unchanged, with but little doing. Stocks are weak and lower. The fall throughout the list is about ½@1 per cent. The earnings of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad for the fourth week in December show a decrease of over $63,000 which will probably cause a heavy decline. Pacific Mail fell off 1½ per cent. and Reading ⅜. There are rumors on the street that an effort will be made to lock up greenbacks. Its truth cannot as yet be ascertained.

New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, Jan 4.—Stocks very dull. Money active at 7 per cent. Gold, 119⅞. Five-twenties, 1862, coupon, 113¼; do. 1864, do., 112¾; do. 1865, do., 112⅜; do., new, 111⅛; do. 1867, 111⅜; do. 1868, 111⅜; 10-40s, 109⅜; Virginia 6s, new, 54; Missouri 6s, 86¾, Canton Company, 47; Cumberland preferred, 24½; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 86¾; Erie, 23⅛; Reading, 93¾; Adams' Express, 61¾; Michigan Central, 117½; Michigan Southern, 84⅞; Illinois Central, 134; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 83; Chicago and Rock Island, 102½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 186¾; Western Union Telegraph, 32.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 4.—Cotton steady and quiet; middling uplands, 25@25½c. Flour more active; Howard Street superfine, $4·75@5; do. extra, $5·25@6; do. family, $6·25@7; City Mills superfine, $5@5·75; do. extra, $5·50@6·50; do. family, $7@8·75; Western superfine, $4·75@5; do. extra, $5·25@6; do. family, $6·25@7. Wheat, dull; prime to choice red, $1·35@1·40. Corn active; prime white, 85@90c.; prime yellow, 90@92c. Oats dull at 53@57c. Rye, $1@1·08. Provisions unchanged in every respect. Whisky in fair demand at 98c.@$1 for wood and iron-bound barrels.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Supreme Court in Banc.

Chief Justice Thompson, and Judges Read and Sharswood.

The contested election cases went off again to-day on account of the continued absence of Judge Williams, the most definite intelligence from whom was a telegram saying that he "hoped to be down to Court soon." However, the case retains its place upon the list, and counsel will be in Court every morning at 10 o'clock to proceed if the Court are prepared.

Nisi Prius—Judge Agnew.

Jury trials were resumed in this court to-day.

William G. Bedford vs. Francis Adams. An action to recover for services rendered as agent in the sale of real estate. On trial.

District Court, No. 1—Judge Stroud.

Josiah Kisterbock vs. The Premium Loan Association of Philadelphia. A sci. fa. on a mortgage. On trial.

District Court, No. 2—Judge Hare.

John M. Ross vs. Richard Cahill, who was sued with William Mortagh. An action to recover for the loss of hay shipped in defendant's barge from here to Washington, the barge and cargo alleged to have been sunk by the negligence of the defendants. On trial.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Ludlow.

In the matter of the German Evangelical Lutheran Congregation of St. Paul's Church vs. John Born et al., in which a preliminary injunction was a few days since granted to restrain the elders and deacons from interfering with the pastor, Rev. E. Riecke, while performing his ministerial duties, counsel were in court this morning to proceed with the argument, but the business of the Court being in such a condition as not to allow the hearing, Judge Ludlow said it would have to be continued until the 17th inst. It was stated that an election was held last night by the congregation, resulting in favor of the pastor, Mr. Riecke, and it was found that the defendants would take illegal measures to prevent their entering upon their duties, and therefore it was asked that the Court should instruct them that they were to take no steps in the matter until its decision by the Court. His Honor reminded the defendants that the injunction still continued, and its violation would subject the parties to attachment.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Allison, P. J.

This morning the Grand Jury for the January term was formed by aid of the special venire which was issued yesterday, and Richard Sharp was appointed foreman. The Grand Jurors were instructed generally as to their duties, and were dismissed to business.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Tuesday, Jan. 4, 1870.

The weekly statement of our banks exhibits a remarkable improvement in resources during the past week, and the features are anomalous to an unusual degree. The deposits have increased $1,211,926—the largest increase for many months. There is also an increase in legal-tenders of $512,819, and in specie of $96,789. On the other hand, there has been a contraction of loans to the amount of $650,308, and an increase of credits with outside banks of $632,235. The latter represents the drain made upon them in the interest of the Western trade. The contraction of loans in the face of so large an increase in the deposits is not an unusual feature at this period, when money is hoarded preparatory to January payments.

The loan market is as stringent as ever this morning, and rates rule irregularly, being governed by the degree of pressure experienced by borrowers.

Gold is active and weak, though the premium is not so decidedly downward as might have been expected under the circumstances. It is announced that the Secretary of the Treasury will sell $4,000,000 in gold during the month, but it is hardly to be expected that he will come into the market like common folk and take the regular market price for his wares. The sales opened this morning at 119⅞ and closed at noon at 119⅜. There is a very active movement to-day, but the entire range is between ⅛ and ⅜.

Government bonds are more active, but the market is weak in full sympathy with specie.

There was an active Stock market, and prices were steady, excepting in Reading Railroad. State loans were not sold, but there were heavy transactions in City sixes at 99⅜ for the new bonds. Lehigh Gold Loan was taken at 90⅛@90⅞.

Reading Railroad was active and weak. Sales at 46·81, s30, @47⅛, b. o., closing at 47 1-16, b. o.; Pennsylvania Railroad was taken at 54⅛; Lehigh Valley Railroad at 52⅛; Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad at 39; and Catawissa Rrilroad preferred at 34⅛. The bids were spirited—71 for Norristown; 37½ for North Pennsylvania; and 28⅞ for Philadelphia and Erie.

Miscellaneous shares were quiet, and no sales were made.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.
FIRST BOARD.

$100 City 6s, Old..	93¾	100 sh Read R...s5.	46⅞
$600 City 6s,New.ls.	99⅜	300 do......ls.	46⅞
$10000 do.......c.	99⅜	300 do....ls.c.	46⅞
$3000 do......ls.	99⅜	200 do..ls.b30.	47⅛
$1000 do......2d.	99⅜	100 do..........	46·94
$1600 do......ls..	99⅜	100 do.......c.	46·94
$1000 do.....c.ls.,	99⅜	500 do..........	46·94
$4000 C & A m 6s,89.		100 do.......c.	46⅞
lots....	93	200 do......ls.	46⅞
$1000 Leh gold L....	90⅞	100 do...b30.	47 1-16
$1000 do.........	90⅞	100 do..........	46⅞
$1000 N Penna 6s...	85½	100 do.....b10.	46·94
$500 Phil & Sun 7s	96	3200 do.....Vis.	46·81
$1000 Pa 1st m 6s...	97	200 do.....b30.	47
59 sh Penna R..ls.	54⅛	700 do..s60wn.ls.	46·81
24 do..........	54⅛	12 sh Leh Val c&p.	52⅛
30 do..........	54⅛	100 do....c&p.	52⅛
3 sh Cam & A R.	178¾	25 sh O C & A R R.	39
8 do.......ls.	119	100 sh Cata Prf.....	34⅛

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 115⅛@115⅜; 5-20s of 1862, 113⅛@113⅜; do., 1864, 112⅜@112⅝; do., 1865, 112⅛@113; do., July, 1865, 111⅛@111⅜; do. do., 1867, 111⅞@112; do., 1868, 111⅞@112; 10-40s, 109⅛@109⅜; Cur. 6s, 109⅛@109⅜. Gold, 119⅞.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, 40 No. S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 115@115⅜; do. 1862, 113@113⅜; do. 1864, 112⅜@112⅝; do. 1865, 112⅜@112⅝; do. 1865, new, 111⅜@111⅞; do. 1867, do. 111⅜@111⅞; do. 1868, do., 111⅜@111⅞; 10-40s, 109⅛@109⅜; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 109@109⅛; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 119⅞@119⅞; Silver, 118@119.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 115@115⅛; 5-20s of 1862, 113@113⅛; do. 1864, 112⅜@112⅝; do. 1865, 112⅜@112⅝; do. July, 1865, 111⅜@111⅞; do. July, 1867, 111⅜@111⅞; do. July, 1868, 111⅜@111⅞; 5s, 10-40, 109⅛@109⅜. U. S. Pacific RR. Cur. 6s, 109⅛@109⅜. Gold, 119⅞@119⅞.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. & Hud R		Pacific Mail Steam...	40⅛
Con. Stock Scrip...	86⅞	Western Union Tele.	32⅛
do. scrip......	81⅛	Tol. & Wab. R......	49⅞
N. Y. & Erie Rail. .	23⅛	Mil. & St. Paul R com	72⅛
Ph. and Rea. R......	93¾	Mil. & St. Paul pref..	85
Mich. South.& N.I.R.	84⅞	Adams Express......	60⅛
Cle. and Pitt. R.....	83	Wells, Fargo & Co....	20
Chi. and N. W. com..	67⅜	Tennessee 6s, new.	46⅛
Chi. and N. W. pref..	81⅛	Gold............	119⅞
Chi. and R. I. R......	101⅞	Market steady.	
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	86½		

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, Jan. 4.—The Flour market is characterized by extreme quietude, but prices remain without change. There is no shipping demand, and the home consumers purchase only enough to supply their immediate wants, About 800 barrels were taken, including superfine at $4·25@4·50; extras at $4·75@5·12½: Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $5·25@6·25, the latter rate for choice; Pennsylvania do. do. at $5·25@5·75; Ohio and Indiana do. do. at $5@6·25; and fancy brands at $6·75@7·50, according to quality. Nothing doing in Corn Meal. Rye Flour may be quoted at $5@5·12½ ℔ barrel.

In Wheat there is not much activity, but prices are steady. Sales of Pennsylvania red at $1·28@1·30, and Southern do. at $1·30@1·32. Rye is steady at $1 for Western. Corn—The receipts have increased, but there is not much inquiry; sales of old yellow at $1; new do. at 87@92c., according to dryness; and old Western mixed at $1. Oats are without change; 1000 bushels Pennsylvania sold at 56c. No sales are reported in Barley or Malt.

Bark—The last sale of No. 1 Quercit.on was at $30 ℔ ton.

Whisky is quiet; we quote wood and iron-bound Western at 99c.@$1.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(By Telegraph.)

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—Arrived, steamship City of Baltimore, from Liverpool.

(By Anglo-American Cable.)

LONDONDERRY, Jan. 4.—Arrived, steamship Moravian, from Portland.

HAVRE, Jan. 4.—Arrived, steamship Atalanta, from New York.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA............JANUARY 4.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M..........39 | 11 A. M..........40 | 2 P. M..........40

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Volunteer, Jones, New York, John F. Ohl.
Steamer Centipede, Fenton, Boston, W. D. Crane & Co.
Brig Teazer, McGregor, Halifax, E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr Kathleen, Neve, St. John, N. B., do.
Schr Sidney Price, Godfrey, New Haven, D. Cooper & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Br. ship Progress, Simmons, 38 days from London, with old railroad iron to Peter Wright & Sons.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, 65 hours from Savannah, with cotton, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. At 3 P. M. Saturday, off North Edisto, saw the Spanish gunboat fleet steering south.

Steamship Pioneer, Barrett, — hours from Wilmington, N. C., with naval stores, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Captain Barrett reports, the Winter Quarter buoy has drifted two miles due north from the Shoal.

Steamer Rattlesnake, Coburn, from Portland, in ballast to W. D. Crane & Co.

Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Br. brig Ariola, Thompson, 20 days from Demarara, with sugar and molasses to John Mason & Co.—vessel to C. C. Van Horn.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steamship Wyoming, Teal, from Savannah—Mrs. S. Bartlett, Mrs. B. Shander, E. Nagle, E. Vanzant, W. H. Marsh, Mrs. Marsh, Mrs. Wessels, Mrs. Ridoux and children, J. R. England, Charles Murchin.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Norman, Nickerson, from Boston for Philadelphia, at New York yesterday. 3d inst., at 10 A. M., 25 miles E. of Barnegat, fell in with steamship Rebecca Clyde, from Wilmington, N. C., for New York, disabled; took her in tow and brought her to port.

THE STOWE STEW.

Still Another Batch of the Byron Nastiness—"The True Story" Done Into a Book at Last—Harriet Lays Bare Her Heart, and Tells Why She Told It—A Weak Defense of a Beecher Weakness.

From Messrs. Fields, Osgood & Co. we have received the advance sheets of Mrs. Stowe's book entitled "Lady Byron Vindicated," in which she attempts to give a history of the Byron controversy from its beginning in 1816 to the present time. Mrs. Stowe goes over the same ground as in her *Atlantic* article, but with greater explicitness, and she gives a full account of her interview with Lady Byron when the horrible revelation was made to her. The essential portions of this work we now lay before our readers. The first part of the book attempts to show how Lord Byron, during his lifetime, habitually attacked his wife, and enlisted against her a wide circle of his literary friends and admirers; how these attacks were continued long after his death, with increasing virulence; and she quotes largely from the "Noctes Ambrosianæ" and the notes to that work of Dr. Shelton Mackenzie to show how the sympathies of the choice *coterie* of literary men who managed *Blackwood's Magazine* were enlisted against her. Mrs. Stowe then alludes to the Countess Guiccioli's book and the article in *Blackwood's* of last July as her reasons for giving Lady Byron's story to the world, alleging that a preconcerted attempt was being made at this late date to slander her memory and to glorify Lord Byron.

In the second part Mrs. Stowe tells how she became acquainted with Lady Byron, and describes her as she appeared during the later years of her life. The most important chapter of the work here follows, in which Mrs. Stowe gives a full account of the interview between herself and Lady Byron, during which the shocking revelation was made. We quote that portion of this chapter that describes the interview:—

This calmness and dignity were never more manifested than in this interview. In recalling the conversation at this distance of time, I cannot remember all the language used. Some particular words and forms of expression I do remember, and those I give; and in other cases I give my recollection of the substance of what was said.

There was something awful to me in the intensity of repressed emotion which she showed as she proceeded. The great fact upon which all turned was stated in words that were unmistakable:—

"Mrs. Stowe, he was guilty of incest with his sister!"

She here became so deathly pale, that I feared she would faint; and hastened to say, "My dear friend, I have heard that." She asked quickly, "From whom?" and I answered, "From Mrs. ——;" when she replied, "Oh, yes!" as if recollecting herself.

I then asked her some questions; in reply to which she said, "I will tell you."

She then spoke of her first acquaintance with Lord Byron; from which I gathered that she, an only child, brought up in retirement, and living much within herself, had been, as deep natures often were, intensely stirred by his poetry; and had felt a deep interest in him personally, as one that had the germs of all that is glorious and noble.

When she was introduced to him, and perceived his admiration of herself, and at last received his offer, although deeply moved, she doubted her own power to be to him all that a wife should be. She declined his offer, therefore, but desired to retain still his friendship. After this, as she said, a correspondence ensued, mostly on moral and literary subjects; and, by this correspondence, her interest in him was constantly increased.

At last, she said, he sent her a very beautiful letter, offering himself again. "I thought," she added, "that it was sincere, and that I might now show him all I felt. I wrote just what was in my heart.

"Afterwards," she said, "I found in one of his journals this notice of my letter:—'A letter from Bell—never rains but it pours.'"

There was through her habitual calm a shade of womanly indignation as she spoke these words; but it was gone in a moment. I said, "And did he not love you, then?" She answered, "No, my dear: he did not love me."

"Why, then, did he wish to marry you?" She laid her hand on mine, and said in a low voice, "You will see."

She then told me, that, shortly after the declared engagement, he came to her father's house to visit her as an accepted suitor. The visit was to her full of disappointment. His appearance was so strange, moody, and unaccountable, and his treatment of her so peculiar, that she came to the conclusion that he did not love her, and sought an opportunity to converse with him alone.

She told him that she saw from his manner that their engagement did not give him pleasure; that she should never blame him if he wished to dissolve it; that his nature was exceptional; and if, on a nearer view of the situation, he shrank from it, she would release him, and remain no less than ever his friend.

Upon this, she said, he fainted entirely away.

She stopped a moment, and then, as if speaking with great effort, added, "*Then* I was *sure* he must love me."

"And did he not?" said I. "What other cause could have led to this emotion?"

She looked at me very sadly, and said, "*Fear of detection.*"

"What!" said I, "did *that cause* then exist?"

"Yes," she said, "it did." And she explained that she *now* attributed Lord Byron's great agitation to fear that in some way suspicion of the crime had been aroused in her mind, and that on this account she was seeking to break the engagement. She said that, from that moment, her sympathies were aroused for him, to soothe the remorse and anguish which seemed preying on his mind, and which she then regarded as the sensibility of an unusually exacting moral nature, which judged itself by higher standards, and condemned itself unsparingly for what most young men of his times regarded as venial faults. She had every hope for his future, and all the enthusiasm of belief that so many men and women of those times and ours have had in his intrinsic nobleness. She said the gloom, however, seemed to be even deeper when he came to the marriage; but she looked at it as the suffering of a peculiar being, to whom she was called to minister. I said to her, that, even in the days of my childhood, I had heard of something very painful that had passed as they were in the carriage, immediately after marriage. She then said that it was so; that almost his first words, when they were alone, were, that she *might* once have saved him; that if she had accepted him when he first offered, she might have made him anything she pleased; but that, as it was, she would find she had married a devil.

The conversation, as recorded in Lady Anne Barnard's Diary, seems only a continuation of the foregoing, and just what might have followed upon it.

[*Continued on the Second Page.*]

Continued from the First Page.

I then asked how she became certain of the true cause.

She said, that, from the outset of their married life, his conduct towards her was strange and unaccountable, even during the first weeks after the wedding, while they were visiting her friends, and outwardly on good terms. He seemed resolved to shake and combat both her religious principles and her views of the family state. He tried to undermine her faith in Christianity as a rule of life by argument and by ridicule. He set before her the Continental idea of the liberty of marriage, it being a simple partnership of friendship and property, the parties to which were allowed by one another to pursue their own separate individual tastes. He told her, that as he could not be expected to confine himself to her, neither should he expect or wish that she should confine herself to him; that she was young and pretty, and could have her lovers, and he should never object; and that she must allow him the same freedom.

She said that she did not comprehend to what this was tending till after they came to London, and his sister came to stay with them.

At what precise time the idea of an improper connection between her husband and his sister was first forced upon her, she did not say; but she told me *how* it was done. She said that one night, in her presence, he treated his sister with a liberty which both shocked and astonished her. Seeing her amazement and alarm, he came up to her and said, in a sneering tone, "I suppose you perceive *you* are not wanted here. Go to your own room, and leave us alone. We can amuse ourselves better without you."

She said, "I went to my room, trembling. I fell down on my knees, and prayed to my heavenly Father to have mercy on them. I thought, 'What shall I do?'"

I remember, after this, a pause in the conversation, during which she seemed struggling with thoughts and emotions; and, for my part, I was unable to utter a word or ask a question.

She did not tell me what followed immediately upon this, nor how soon after she spoke on the subject with either of the parties. She first began to speak of conversations afterward held with Lord Byron, in which he boldly avowed the connection as having existed in time past, and as one that was to continue in time to come; and implied that she must submit to it. She put it to his conscience as concerning his sister's soul, and he said that it was no sin; that it was the way the world was first peopled; the Scriptures taught that all the world descended from one pair; and how could that be unless brothers married their sisters? that, if not a sin then, it could not be a sin now.

I immediately said, "Why, Lady Byron, those are the very arguments given in the drama of *Cain*."

"The very same," was her reply. "He could reason very speciously on this subject." She went on to say that, when she pressed him hard with the universal sentiment of mankind as to the horror and the crime, he took another turn, and said that the horror and crime were the very attraction; that he had worn out all ordinary forms of sin, and that he "longed for the stimulus of a new kind of vice." She set before him the dread of detection; and then he became furious. She should never be the means of his detection, he said. She should leave him; that he was resolved upon: but she should always bear all the blame of the separation. In the sneering tone which was common with him, he said, "The world will believe me, and it will *not* believe you. The world has made up its mind that 'By' is a glorious boy; and the world will go for 'By,' right or wrong. Besides, I shall make it my life's object to discredit you: I shall use all my powers. Read 'Caleb Williams,' and you will see that I shall do by you just as Falkland did by Caleb."

I said that all this seemed to me like insanity. She said that she was for a time led to think that it was insanity, and excused and pitied him; that his treatment of her expressed such hatred and malignity that she knew not what else to think of it; that he seemed resolved to drive her out of the house at all hazards, and threatened her, if she should remain, in a way to alarm the heart of any woman; yet, thinking him insane, she left him at last with the sorrow with which any one might leave a dear friend whose reason was wholly overthrown, and to whom in this desolation she was no longer permitted to minister.

I inquired in one of the pauses of the conversation whether Mrs. Leigh was a peculiarly beautiful or attractive woman.

"No, my dear: she was plain."

"Was she, then, distinguished for genius or talent of any kind?"

"Oh, no! Poor woman! she was weak, relatively to him, and wholly under his control."

"And what became of her?" I said.

"She afterwards repented, and became a truly good woman." I think it was here she mentioned that she had frequently seen and conversed with Mrs. Leigh in the latter part of her life; and she seemed to derive comfort from the recollection.

I asked, "Was there a child?" I had been told by Mrs. ——— that there was a daughter, who had lived some years.

She said there was one, a daughter, who made her friends much trouble, being of a very difficult nature to manage. I had understood that at one time this daughter escaped from her friends to the Continent, and that Lady Byron assisted in efforts to recover her. Of Lady Byron's kindness both to Mrs. Leigh and the child, I had before heard from Mrs. ———, who gave me my first information.

It is also strongly impressed on my mind, that Lady Byron, in answer to some question of mine as to whether there was ever any meeting between Lord Byron and his sister after he left England, answered that she had insisted upon it, or made it a condition that Mrs. Leigh should not go abroad to him.

When the conversation as to events was over, as I stood musing, I said, "Have you no evidence that he repented?" and alluded to the mystery of his death, and the message he endeavored to utter.

She answered quickly, and with great decision, that, whatever might have been his meaning at that hour, she felt sure he had finally repented; and added with great earnestness, "I do not believe that any child of the heavenly Father is ever left to eternal sin."

I said that such a hope was most delightful to my feelings, but that I had always regarded the indulgence of it as a dangerous one.

Her look, voice, and manner, at that moment, are indelibly fixed in my mind. She looked at me so sadly, so firmly, and said:—

"Danger, Mrs. Stowe! What danger can come from indulging that hope, like the danger that comes from not having it?"

I said in my turn, "What danger comes from not having it?"

"The danger of losing all faith in God," she said, "all hope for others, all strength to try and save them. I once knew a lady," she added, "who was in a state of skepticism and despair from belief in that doctrine. I think I saved her by giving her my faith."

I was silent; and she continued: "Lord Byron believed in eternal punishment fully; for, though he reasoned against Christianity as it is commonly received, he could not reason himself out of it; and I think it made him desperate. He used to say, 'The worst of it is, I do believe.' Had he seen God as I see Him, I am sure his heart would have relented."

She went on to say that his sins, great as they were, admitted of much palliation and excuse; that he was the child of singular and ill-matched parents; that he had an organization originally fine, but one capable equally of great good or great evil; that in his childhood he had only the worst and most fatal influences; that he grew up into manhood with no guide; that there was everything in the classical course of the schools to develop an unhealthy growth of passion, and no moral influence of any kind to restrain it; that the manners of his day were corrupt; that what were now considered vices in society were then spoken of as matters of course among young noblemen; that drinking, gaming, and licentiousness everywhere abounded; and that, up to a certain time, he was no worse than multitudes of other young men of his day—only that the vices of his day were worse for him. The excesses of passion, the disregard of physical laws in eating, drinking, and living, wrought effects on him that they did not on less sensitively organized frames, and prepared him for the evil hour when he fell into the sin which shaded his whole life. All the rest was a struggle with its consequences—sinning more and more to conceal the sin of the past. But she believed he never outlived remorse; that he always suffered; and that this showed that God had not utterly forsaken him. Remorse, she said, always showed moral sensibility; and, while that remained, there was always hope.

She now began to speak of her grounds for thinking it might be her duty fully to publish this story before she left the world.

First she said, that, through the whole course of her life, she had felt the eternal value of truth, and seen how dreadful a thing was falsehood, and how fearful it was to be an accomplice in it, even by silence. Lord Byron had demoralized the moral sense of England, and he had done it in a great degree by the sympathy excited by falsehood. This had been pleaded in extenuation of all his crimes and vices, and led to a lowering of the standard of morals in the literary world. Now it was proposed to print cheap editions of his works, and sell them among the common people, and interest them in him by the circulation of this same story.

She then said to this effect, that she believed in retribution and suffering in the future life, and that the consequences of sin here follow us there; and it was strongly impressed upon her mind that Lord Byron must suffer in looking on the evil consequences of what he had done in this life, and in seeing the further extension of that evil.

"It has sometimes strongly appeared to me," she said, "that he cannot be at peace until this injustice has been righted. Such is the strong feeling that I have when I think of going where he is."

These things, she said, had led her to inquire whether it might not be her duty to make a full and clear disclosure before she left the world.

Of course, I did not listen to this story as one who was investigating its worth. I received it as truth. And the purpose for which it was communicated was not to enable me to prove it to the world, but to ask my opinion whether she should show it to the world before leaving it. The whole consultation was upon the assumption that she had at her command such proofs as could not be questioned.

Concerning what they were I did not minutely inquire; only, in answer to a general question, she said that she had letters and documents in proof of her story. Knowing Lady Byron's strength of mind, her clear-headedness, her accurate habits, and her perfect knowledge of the matter, I considered her judgment on this point decisive.

I told her that I would take the subject into consideration, and give my opinion in a few days. That night, after my sister and myself had retired to our own apartments, I related to her the whole history, and we spent the night in talking of it. I was powerfully impressed with the justice and propriety of an immediate disclosure; while she, on the contrary, represented the painful consequences that would probably come upon Lady Byron from taking such a step.

Before we parted the next day, I requested Lady Byron to give me some memoranda of such dates and outlines of the general story as would enable me better to keep it in its connection; which she did.

Then follows a chronological summary of the events of the courtship, marriage, and separation of Lord and Lady Byron, in which evidence is brought forward to show that Mrs. Leigh endeavored to convince Lady Byron that her husband was insane, and the letters lately published in the *Quarterly Review* are referred to as showing that Lady Byron hesitated to believe the guilt of her husband and his sister, and that she was not convinced of it until some time after the separation. Mrs. Stowe certainly does not overturn the evidence of these letters, and this part of her story is as great a muddle as ever. The characters of the two witnesses, Lord and Lady Byron, are then compared, and Mrs. Stowe proves conclusively, to her own satisfaction at least, that the latter is alone entitled to credence. Then comes the direct argument to prove the crime, of which we quote the essential portions:—

We shall now proceed to state the argument against Lord Byron.

First. There is direct evidence that Lord Byron was guilty of some unusual immorality.

The evidence is not, as the *Blackwood* says, that Lushington yielded assent to the *ex parte* statement of a client, nor, as the *Quarterly* intimates, that he was affected by the charms of an attractive young woman.

The first evidence of it is the fact that Lushington and Romilly offered to take the case into court; and make there a public exhibition of the proofs on which their convictions were founded.

Second. It is very strong evidence of this fact that Lord Byron, while loudly declaring that he wished to know with what he was charged, *declined* this open investigation, and, rather than meet it, signed a paper which he had before refused to sign.

Third. It is also strong evidence of this fact that, although secretly declaring to all his intimate friends that he still wished open investigation in a court of justice, and affirming his belief that his character was being ruined for want of it, he never afterwards took the means to get it. Instead of writing a private handbill, he might have come to England and entered a suit; and he did not do it.

That Lord Byron was conscious of a great crime is further made probable by the peculiar malice he seemed to bear to his wife's legal counsel.

If there had been nothing to fear in that legal investigation wherewith they threatened him, why did he not only flee from it, but regard with a peculiar bitterness those who advised and proposed it? To an innocent man falsely accused, the certainties of law are a blessing and a refuge. Female charms cannot mislead in a court of justice; and the atrocities of rumor are there sifted and deprived of power. A trial is not a threat to an innocent man: it is an invitation, an opportunity. Why, then, did he hate Sir Samuel Romilly, so that he exulted like a fiend over his tragical death? The letter in which he pours forth this malignity was so brutal, that Moore was obliged, by the general outcry of society, to suppress it. Is this the language of an innocent man who has been offered a fair trial under his country's laws? or of a guilty man, to whom the very idea of public trial means public exposure?

Fourth. It is probable that the crime was the one now alleged, because that was the most important crime charged against him by rumor at the period. This appears by the following extract of a letter from Shelley furnished by the *Quarterly*, dated Bath, September 29, 1816:—

> "I saw Kinnaird, and had a long talk with him. He informed me that Lady Byron was now in perfect health; that she was living with your sister. I felt much pleasure from this intelligence. I consider the latter part of it as affording a decisive contradiction to the only important calumny that ever was advanced against you. On this ground, at least, it will become the world hereafter to be silent."

It appears evident here that the charge of improper intimacy with his sister was, in the mind of Shelley, the only important one that had yet been made against Lord Byron.

It is fairly inferable, from Lord Byron's own statements, that his family friends believed this charge. Lady Byron speaks, in her statement, of "nearest relatives" and family friends who were cognizant of Lord Byron's strange conduct at the time of the separation; and Lord Byron, in the letter to Bowles, before quoted, says that every one of his relations, except his sister, fell from him in this crisis, like leaves from a tree in autumn. There was, therefore, not only this report, but such appearances in support of it as convinced those nearest to the scene, and best apprised of the facts; so that they fell from him entirely, notwithstanding the strong influence of family feeling. The Guiccioli book also mentioned this same allegation as having arisen from peculiarities in Lord Byron's manner of treating his sister:—

> "This deep, fraternal affection assumed at times, under the influence of his powerful genius, and under exceptional circumstances, an almost too passionate expression, which opened a fresh field to his enemies."

It appears, then, that there was nothing in the character of Lord Byron and of his sister, as they appeared before their generation, that prevented such a report from arising; on the contrary, there was something in their relations that made it seem probable. And it appears that his own family friends were so affected by it that they, with one accord, deserted him. The *Quarterly* presents the fact that Lady Byron went to visit Mrs. Leigh at this time, as triumphant proof that *she* did not then believe it. Can the *Quarterly* show just what Lady Byron's state of mind was, or what her motives were, in making that visit?

The *Quarterly* seems to assume that no woman, without gross hypocrisy, can stand by a sister proven to have been guilty. We can appeal on this subject to all women. We fearlessly ask any wife, "Supposing your husband and sister were involved together in an infamous crime, and that you were the mother of a young daughter whose life would be tainted by a knowledge of that crime, what would be your wish? Would you wish to proclaim it forthwith? or would you wish quietly to separate from your husband, and to cover the crime from the eye of man?"

It has been proved that Lady Byron did not reveal this even to her nearest relatives. It is proved that she sealed the mouths of her counsel, and even of servants, so effectually, that they remain sealed even to this day. This is evidence that she did not wish the thing known. It is proved also, that, in spite of her secrecy with her parents and friends, the rumor got out, and was spoken of by Shelley as the only important one.

Now, let us see how this note, cited by the *Quarterly*, confirms one of Lady Byron's own statements. She says to Lady Anne Barnard:—

> "I trust you understand my wishes, which never were to injure Lord Byron in any way; for, though he would not suffer me to remain his wife, he cannot prevent me from continuing his friend; and it was from considering myself as such that I silenced the accusations by which my own conduct might have been more fully justified."

How did Lady Byron *silence accusations?* First, by keeping silence to her nearest relatives; second, by shutting the mouths of servants; third, by imposing silence on her friends—as Lady Anne Barnard; fourth, by silencing her legal counsel; fifth, and most entirely, by treating Mrs. Leigh, before the world, with unaltered kindness. In the midst of the rumors, Lady Byron went to visit her; and Shelley says that the movement was effectual. Can the *Quarterly* prove that at this time Mrs. Leigh had not confessed all, and thrown herself on Lady Byron's mercy?

It is not necessary to suppose great horror and indignation on the part of Lady Byron. She may have regarded her sister as the victim of a most singularly powerful tempter. Lord Byron, as she knew, had tried to corrupt her own morals and faith. He had obtained a power over some women, even in the highest circles in England, which had led them to forego the usual decorums of their sex, and had given rise to great scandals. He was a being of wonderful personal attractions. He had not only strong poetical, but also strong logical power. He was daring in speculation, and vigorous in sophistical argument; beautiful, dazzling, and possessed of magnetic power of fascination. His sister had been kind and considerate to Lady Byron when Lord Byron was brutal and cruel. She had been overcome by him, as a weaker nature sometimes sinks under the force of a stronger one; and Lady Byron may really have considered her to be more sinned against than sinning.

Mrs. Stowe then adduces the evidence of Lord Byron's "Manfred," "Cain," and other works, and describes these effusions and the attacks on his wife as at once the productions of a mind burdened by a great and unnatural crime and a bold strategy to deceive the public:—

Again: the evidence of this crime appears in Lord Byron's admission, in a letter to Moore, that he had an illegitimate child born before he left England, and still living at the time.

In letter 307, to Mr. Moore, under date Venice, Feb. 2, 1818, Byron says, speaking of Moore's loss of a child:—

> "I know how to feel with you, because I am quite wrapped up in my own children. Besides my little legitimate, I have made unto myself an illegitimate since (Ada's birth), to say nothing of one before; and I look forward to one of these as the pillar of my old age, supposing that I ever reach, as I hope I never shall, that desolating period."

The illegitimate child that he had made to himself since Adah's birth was Allegra, born about nine or ten months after the separation. The other illegitimate alluded to was born before, and, as the reader sees, was spoken of as still living.

Moore appears to be puzzled to know who this child can be, and conjectures that it may possibly be the child referred to in an early poem, written, while a schoolboy of nineteen, at Harrow.

On turning back to the note referred to, we find two things: first, that the child there mentioned was not claimed by Lord Byron as his own, but that he asked his mother to care for it as belonging to a schoolmate now dead; second, that the infant died shortly after, and, consequently, could not be the child mentioned in this letter.

Now, beside this fact, that Lord Byron admitted a living illegitimate child born before Ada, we place this other fact, that there was a child in England which was believed to be his by those who had every opportunity of knowing.

On this subject we shall cite a passage from a letter recently received by us from England, and written by a person who appears well informed on the subject of his letter:—

> "The fact is, the incest was first committed, and the child of it born *before*, shortly before, the Byron marriage. The child (a daughter) must not be confounded with the natural daughter of Lord Byron, born about a year after his separation.
>
> "The history, more or less, of that child of incest, is known to many; for in Lady Byron's attempts to watch over her, and rescue her from ruin, she was compelled to employ various agents at different times."

This letter contains a full recognition, by an intelligent person in England, of a child corresponding well with Lord Byron's declaration of an illegitimate, born before he left England.

Then follows a summing up of all the testimony and a defense of Lady Byron for telling the story. Another chapter is devoted to a physiological argument to prove that Lord Byron was fully capable of committing the crime with which he is charged, a discussion of the reason why Lady Byron loved him, and an appeal to the public. The third part of the book is made up of miscellaneous documents, such as Mrs. Stowe's original *Atlantic* article, Lord Lindsay's letter to the London *Times*, letters of Lady Byron, and various communications that have been made to the press on the subject. We cannot see that Mrs. Stowe has proved her case in this book any better than she did in her original article, and the whole accusation after all rests just where it began, with the simple assertion of Lady Byron, which there is not a particle of substantial evidence brought forward to prove.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of JAMES W. FASSITT, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of MARIA E. FASSITT, Executrix of the last will and testament of JAMES W. FASSITT, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, January 18, 1870, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, S. E. corner of SIXTH and WALNUT Streets (second floor), in the city of Philadelphia. HENRY S. HAGERT,
1 4 tuths5t* Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of JOHN MINSER, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of GEORGE S. STIMBLE, Administrator d. b. n. c. t. a. of the Estate of JOHN MINSER, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, January 11, 1870, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 113 South FIFTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
WILLIAM L. DENNIS,
12 30 thstu5t* Auditor.

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY HAVING been granted to the subscribers upon the Estate of SAMUEL CARR, deceased, all persons indebted to the same will make payment, and those having claims present them to
JACOB DINGEE,
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EDWIN M. CARR,
12 21 tu6t No. 1226 MARLBOROUGH Street.

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SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.
PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.
CLARETS.—Promis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines
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BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

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FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of Baltimore, Saturday, January 8, 1870, 10 A. M.
City of New York, via Halifax, Tuesday, Jan. 11, 12 noon.
City of Paris, Saturday, January 15, 1 P. M.
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City of Boston, via Halifax, Tuesday, Jan. 25, 12 Noon.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.
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FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices,
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
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4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

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NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA Delaware and Raritan Canal, SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINE.
The business of these lines will be resumed on and after the 8th of March. For freights, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to
W. M. BAIRD & CO.,
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FROM CHARLESTON TO FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH.—TRI-WEEKLY LINE.
The following steamers will leave Charleston for Florida, via Savannah, three times a week, after arrival of the New York steamships and the North-eastern Railroad train:—
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NORTH AMERICA, Captain G. B. Slocum.
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For passage (first and second class) or freight apply to
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COLUMBIA, Captain E. Van Sice.
EAGLE, Captain M. R. Greene.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, JR., President,
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BRADBURY'S AND OTHER Pianos, $250. Taylor & Farley's, also Carhart & Needham's Organs, from $50 upwards. WILLIAM G. FISCHER, No. 1018 ARCH Street and No. 21 N. ELEVENTH Street. 11 23 2m

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All work promptly attended to.
Galvanized Tube for Cemetery Lots furnished. 11 17 3m

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No. 146 North SECOND Street,
Philadelphia.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The thirty-first annual meeting of the Philadelphia Bible Society was held yesterday afternoon, at the N. W. corner of Seventh and Walnut streets. The annual report, which was read, sets forth that a new feature had been introduced in the employment of nine women to read the Scriptures to the poor and sick, and to distribute Bibles among the indigent. All the public institutions had been furnished with Bibles, as also the Sunday Schools, and many were distributed among immigrants, sailors, and boatmen. Number of Bibles distributed during the year, 3072; Testaments, 4814. Total number of copies distributed since the organization of the society: of Bibles, 128,803; Testaments, 256,774. During the year the receipts were $6121, exclusive of a donation of $3000 made by Mrs. Ann Hertzog. All the money remaining on hand at the end of each year, after the payment of expenses, is donated to the Pennsylvania Bible Society.

—The bookstore at Fifth and Walnut streets was entered on Saturday or Sunday night, and robbed of about fifty dollars in money, some postage stamps, two opera glasses, and some articles of jewelry. The thieves gained an entrance through a door in the basement which formerly led to a vault in an adjoining room. The key of the fire-proof was found by the thieves in a box in the desk, and by this means they obtained the articles stolen.

—At a quarter past eleven o'clock last evening fire was discovered in the second story of the rear of the northwest corner of Sixth and Jayne streets. The first floor is occupied by Shantz & Brown, as the Falstaff Hotel. The contents of the second story were destroyed, but the fire was confined to this room, although the barroom below was considerably damaged by water.

—Before U. S. Commissioner Henry Phillips, Jr., yesterday, a final hearing was had in the case of H. C. Burnell, charged with opening letters.

The Commissioner announced that he should hold the accused to bail in $10,000 for his appearance at the next term of the United States Court.

—At the annual meeting of the Democratic Association, which was held last evening, Mr. John O. James was called to the chair, and Mr. John D. Miles appointed Secretary. The tellers on election finally reported that Mr. Lewis C. Cassidy had been unanimously elected President, and Messrs. Charles Ingersoll and G. W. Arnold, Vice-Presidents.

—The stated meeting of the Board of Guardians of the Poor was held yesterday afternoon, President John M. Whitall in the chair.

The Steward reported the house receipts to have been $471·64. The Out-door Agent reported having collected for support cases, $588. The Treasurer presented his annual report showing amount of collections for support and bastardy cases to have been

cases to have been	$18,914·57
House receipts	7,620·23
Emigrant tax	416·00
Total	$26,950·70

Mr. Collins offered a series of resolutions, requiring the Visitors to state the number of persons relieved by each separately; also, the amount of relief granted, and number of times relief has been granted, names of families, etc. Adopted. The Steward's requisitions were read and adopted. Adjourned.

—The Congregational meeting of the First Reformed Presbyterian Church was held last evening in Horticultural Hall, corner of Broad and Walnut streets.

The Chairman of the Committee on Service read a report showing that the soiree had been held on the 28th of January last. The balance in hand after paying the expenses attendant thereto, amounted to $123·50, of which amount $25 were given to the session for the benefit of the poor of the church. The balance was given to the trustees for the benefit of the Gospel.

—The following persons were yesterday elected manages of the Philadelphia Dispensary: William F. Griffiths, Henry J. Morton, John Farnum, George B. Wood, D. Clarke Wharton, T. Wistar Brown, John M. Whitall, John C. Browne, Charles Ellis, Joseph P. Smith, Thomas Wistar, William Hacker.

—The thirty-sixth annual meeting of the Association for the Relief of Disabled Firemen was held last night in the Fire Association building, at the corner of Fifth and North streets, Vice-President Joseph R. Lyndall presiding.

The annual report, which was submitted, stated that during the year $3230 were appropriated for the relief of members or their families, which was distributed among 96 persons, including 14 widows and orphans. Total amount appropriated for this purpose since the institution of the association, $39,209·36. Two life members and 199 annual members were added to the roll of the association in the past year, making a total of life members, 444; annual members, 1116. Total number of members, 1560.

The following were elected as the officers:—President, George W. Tryon; Vice-President, Joseph R. Lyndall; Treasurer, William T. Butler; Secretary, Edward D. Yates; Assistant Secretary, William J. Pascoe.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 119⅝.

—Already the New York Stanton fund reaches $20,000.

—General Terry assumed command of Georgia yesterday.

—C. E. Miller, City Clerk of Springfield, Ohio, is charged with embezzling city funds.

—The Ohio Legislature met yesterday and organized. A. J. Cunningham, a reform candidate, was elected Speaker of the House.

—Yesterday the internal revenue receipts amounted to the unusually heavy sum of $1,475,000.

—A man was recently convicted in Idaho of selling whisky to the Nez Perce Indians, and sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment. There have been no drunken Indians seen in the tribe since.

—Notwithstanding the vague card of the French Cable Company, their concession does contain "the very objectionable feature of subjecting all messages to the scrutiny and control of the French Government," as the President put it in his message.

—Secretary Boutwell's statement of the public debt, just issued, shows that during the month of December the amount was reduced by $4,812,781, making a total reduction since March 1, 1869, of $76,716,306.

—Governor Ashley denies that he is working in collusion with Democrats in Montana, and the President is asked to withdraw General Potts' nomination to the governorship, to give him an opportunity of replying to the charges brought against him.

—Governor Hayes, in his message to the Ohio Legislature, recommends the adoption of the fifteenth amendment; shows a surplus in the estimated receipts over expenditures: states the debt at $9,855,938; and recommends a revision of the financial laws.

—The defaulting cashier of the Merchants' Exchange Bank, New York, turns out to be the real culprit in the case of the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank of Somers, Westchester county, N. Y. Hill, the cashier, who was convicted of the defalcation, and imprisoned, has been released.

—C. E. Maglaughlin, District Attorney at Carlisle, Pa., has been in the city several days, on business connected with the Schoeppe murder trial. He has obtained depositions of quite a number of persons who knew Miss Stinnecke many years, and were well acquainted with her handwriting. These persons are positive in their belief that the signature to the will presented by Dr. Schoeppe is a forgery. Mr. Maglaughlin does not desire to have the affidavits made public while any judicial proceedings are pending, but intends that they shall form part of a statement hereafter to be made, and which, he says, will place beyond doubt the guilt of the accused and the justice of his conviction.

Foreign Affairs.

—The Pope received the French Generals and soldiers on New Year's day.

—The Œcumenical Council has been driven from St. Peter's by its acoustic defects, and is to sit in the Quirinal in future.

—Napoleon visited ex-Queen Isabella yesterday, and was told by her that she declined to work with the Montpensiers solely to please him.

—Prim has telegraphed to Victor Emanuel for a decided yes or no in the matter of the candidature of the Duke of Genoa for the Spanish Crown.

—Prim and Olozaga have been conferring lately, and ministerial changes with a view to the prolongation of the Provisional Government are talked of.

FRANCE.

Ollivier's Ministry Formed at Last.

PARIS, Jan. 3.—The new Ministry has at length been formed. The *Journal Officiel* gives the list as follows:—Minister of Justice, Emile Ollivier; Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count Napoleon Daru; Minister of the Interior, Chevandrier de Valdrome; Minister of Finances, Louis Joseph Buffet; Minister of War, Edmund Lebœuf; Minister of Marine, Regnault de Genouilly; Minister of Public Instruction, Emile Alexis Segris; Minister of Public Works, Marquis de Talhouet; Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, Charles Louvet; Minister of Fine Arts, Maurice Richard; Emperor's Household, Count Vaillant; President of the Council of State, Esgniron de Parian. An Imperial decree separates the Ministry of Fine Arts from that of the Emperor's Household.

PUBLIT DEBT STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The following is a statement of the public debt of the United States on the 1st of January, 1870:

Debt bearing coin interest:

	Registered.	Coupon.
Bonds, 5 per cent.,	$5,245,000	$14,755,000
Bonds, 5 per cent.,	6,069,000	953,000
Bonds, 1881, 6 per cent.,	13,157,000	5,258,000
Bonds, (Oregon) 1861, 6 per cent.,	....	645,000
Bonds, 1881, 6 per cent.,	116,643,850	72,678,650
Bonds, 5-20s, six per cent.,	129,250,000	385,521,600
Bonds, 1881, 6 per cent.,	51,257,450	2,374,255
Bonds, 10-40s, 5 per cent.,	128,607,850	65,959,450
Bonds, 5-20s, 6 per cent.,	3,882 500	....
Bonds, 5 20s, 6 per cent.,	67,635,200	57,927,100
Bonds, 5-20s, 6 per cent.,	64,515,750	138,811,500
Bonds, 5 20s, 6 per cent.,	103,874,800	229,124,150
Bonds, 5-20s, 6 per cent.,	104,439,350	275,151,900
Bonds, 5-20s, 6 per cent.,	10,940,500	31,598,850
Aggregate of debt bearing interest in coin,	$805,518,250	1,302,420,850

Debt bearing coin interest:

Character of issue and rate of interest.	Amount outstanding.	Accrued interest.
Bonds, 5 per cent.,	$20,000,000 00	$500,000 00
Bonds, 5 per cent.,	7,022,000 00	175,550 00
Bonds, 1881, 6 per cent.,	18,415,000 00	552,450 00
Bonds, Oregon war, 1881, 6 per cent.,	945,000 00	28,350 00
Bonds, 1881, 6 per cent.,	189,317,600 00	5,679,528 00
Bonds, 5-20s, 6 per cent.,	514,771,600 00	5,147,716 00
Bonds, 1881, 6 per cent.,	75,000,000 00	2,250,000 00
Bonds, 10-40s, 5 per cent.,	194,567,300 00	3,242,788 33
Bonds, 5-20s, 6 per cent.,	3,882,500 00	38,825 00
Bonds, 5-20s, 6 per cent.,	125,561,300 00	1,255,613 00
Bonds, 5-20s, 6 per cent.,	203,327,250 00	2,033,272 50
Bonds, 5-20s, 6 per cent.,	332,998,950 00	9,989,968 50
Bonds, 5-20s, 6 per cent.,	379,591,250 00	11,387,737 50
Bonds, 5-20s, 6 per cent.,	42,539,350 00	1,276,180 50
	$2,107,939,100 00	$43,557,979 33
Coupons due not presented for payment,		5,239,704 25
Total,		$48,797,683 58

Debt bearing interest in lawful money:

Certificates, 3 per cent.	$45,545,000 00	$910,900 00
Navy pension fund, 3 per cent.,	14,000,000 00	210,000 00
	$59,545,000 00	$1,120,900 00

Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity:

Character of issue and rate of interest.	Amount outstanding.	Accrued interest.
Bonds, 6 per cent.,	$6,000 00	$360 00
Bonds, 6 per cent.,	14,150 00	849 00
Bonds, 6 per cent.,	58,700 00	2,641 50
Bonds, Texas indemnity, 5 per cent.,	242,000 00	12,100 00
Treasury notes, 1 mill to 6 per cent.,	103,564 64	3,069 35
Treasury notes, 5@5½ per cent.,	2,400 00	120 00
Treasury notes, 6 per cent.,	3,250 00	195 00
Treasury notes, 3-year 7 3 10 per cent.,	30,750 00	1,120 35
Treasury notes, 1 and 2-year 5 per cent.,	288,392 00	13,720 08
Certificates of indebtedness, 6 per cent.,	12,000 00	720 00
Compound interest notes, 6 per cent.,	2,453,820 00	475,298 00
Temporary loan, 4, 5 and 6 per cent.,	182,060 00	7,562 80
Treasury notes, 3 years, 7 3-10 per cent.,	743,850 00	27,150 52
	$4,140,936 64	$544,906 60

Debt bearing no interest:

Demand notes,		$113,098 50
U. S. legal tenders, new issue,	344,712,000 00	
U. S. legal tenders, series '69,	11,288,000 00	
		$356,000,000 00
Fract'l currency, 1st series,	$453,493,862 00	
Do. 2d series,	342,819,931 09	
Do. 3d series,	1,691,821,375 00	
Do. 4th ser.,	1,488,131,300 00	
		$39,762,664 68
Certificates for gold deposited,		40,170,380 00
Aggregate of debt bearing no interest,		$436,046,143 18

RECAPITULATION.

Debt bearing coin interest:	
Bonds at 5 per cent.,	221,589,300 00
Bonds at 6 per cent.,	1,886,349,800 00
Amount outstanding,	$2,107,939,100 00
Accrued interest,	$48,797,683 58
Debt bearing interest in lawful money:	
Certificates, 3 per cent.	$45,545,000 00
Navy pension fund, 3 per cent. interest,	14,000,000 00
Total,	$59,545,000 00
Interest,	1,120,900 00
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity,	4,140,936 64
Interest,	544,906 60
Debt bearing no interest:	
Demand and legal tender notes,	$356,113,098 50
Fractional currency,	39,702,664 68
Certificates of gold deposited,	40,170,380 00
Total,	436,046,143 18
Total amount outstanding,	2,607,671,179 82
Interest,	50,493,490 18
Total debt, principal and interest, including coupons due and not presented for payment,	$2,658,124,070 00
Amount in Treasury:	
Coin,	$109,159,475 96
Currency,	12,773,963 02
Sinking fund in United States coin interest bonds, and accrued interest,	22,245,927 34
Other United States coin interest bonds purchased, and accrued interest thereon,	64,908,350 37
Total amount in Treasury,	$209,387,716 69
Debt less amount in Treasury,	$2,448,746,353 31
Debt less amount in Treasury December 1, 1869,	2,453,559,735 23
Decrease of public debt during the past month,	4,812,781 92
Decrease since March 1, 1869,	$76,716,306 70

Bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad Companies, interest payable in lawful money:

Character of issue and rate of interest.	Amount outstanding.	Accrued interest, not yet paid.
Union Pacific 6 per cent. bonds,	$27,075,005	$812,217 32
Kansas Pacific Railroad, late Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern division,	6,303,000	189,090 00
Sioux City and Pacific Railroad,	1,628,320	48,849 60
Central Pacific Railroad,	2,362,000 23,519,000	64,874 22 701,209 86
Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad, assignees of Atchison and Pike's Peak Railroad,	1,600,000	480,000 00
Western Pacific Railroad,	1,648,000	26,615 64
Totals,	$64,135,320	$1,890,858 64

Interest paid by the United States,	$4,984,822 54
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, etc.,	1,861,089 71
Balance of interest paid by United States,	3,123,732 83

The foregoing is a correct statement of the public debt, as appears from the books and Treasurer's returns in the Department, at the close of business on the last day of December, 1869.

GEORGE S. BOUTWEL ,
Secretary of the Treasury.

THE AGGREGATE of certificates of deposit received at the office of Internal Revenue from July 1 to December 31, 1868, was	$70,587,282
Deduct collection returned on articles now exempt,	,097,704
Balance from sources now taxable,	$69,489,578
The aggregate of certificates of deposit received at the Internal Revenue office during the first six months of the fiscal year 1870, was	86,554,030
Gain during that period over the first six months of the fisal year 1869, or 22¾ per cent.	15,966,748
The gain from the same sources for the same time is or 24½ per cent.	17,064,452
The aggregate of certificates of deposit received at the Internal Revenue office during December, 1868, was	$10,201,810 33
Deduct collections returned on articles now exempt from tax,	100,053 11
	$10,101,757 22
Aggregate of certificates of deposit received during December, 1869,	11,737,325 05
The gain in December, 1869, from the same sources is or 16 2-10 per cent.	$1,635,567 83

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	7·25	MOON SETS	7·43
SUN SETS	4·46	HIGH WATER	3·35

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

F. A. SOUDER,
GEORGE L. BUZBY,
GEORGE N. TATHAM, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.				
Leipzig	Southampton	Baltimore	Dec.	18
Paraguay	London	New York	Dec.	18
C. of Baltimore	Liverpool	New York, via Hal.	Dec.	18
C. of New York	Liverpool	New York	Dec.	18
Aleppo	Liverpool	New York	Dec.	21
France	Liverpool	New York	Dec.	22
Columbia	Glasgow	New York	Dec.	24
Silesia	Havre	New York	Dec.	25
Java	Liverpool	New York	Dec.	25
Samaria	Liverpool	New York via Bos.	Dec.	28
FOR EUROPE.				
Hammonia	New York	Hamburg	Jan.	4
Nemesis	New York	Liverpool	Jan.	5
Manhattan	New York	Liverpool	Jan.	5
Tarifa	New York	Liverpool	Jan.	6
America	New York	Bremen	Jan.	6
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	Jan.	8
Caledonia	New York	Glasgow	Jan.	8
England	New York	Liverpool	Jan.	8
City of N. York	New York	Liverpool, via Hal.	Jan.	11
Idaho	New York	Liverpool	Jan.	12
Main	New York	Bremen	Jan.	13
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Jan.	15
Columbia	New York	Glasgow	Jan.	15
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	Jan.	22
City of Boston	New York	Liverpool	Jan.	25
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.				
Arizona	New York	Aspinwall	Jan.	5
Prometheus	Philada	Charleston	Jan.	6
Morro Castle	New York	Havana	Jan.	6
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	Jan.	8
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Jan.	8
Geo. Washington	New York	New Orleans	Jan.	8
Mariposa	New York	New Orleans	Jan.	15

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Barque Savannah, Scaife, Matanzas, Isaac Hough & Morris.

Brig S. & W. Welsh, Watson, Trinidad de Cuba, D. S. Stetson & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Br. barque J. L. Wickwire, Wiley, from Glasgow via Greenock Sept. 15, with iron, etc., to C. C. Van Horn.

Br. brig Portia, Thompson, from Pernambuco Nov. 30, with sugar to Albert F. Damon—vessel to L. Westergaard & Co.

Schr Bessie Morris, Allen, 14 days from Pensacola, with scantling and flooring boards to Patterson & Lippincott—not as before.

Schr A. Robinson, Merritt, from Great Egg Harbor, with mdse. from steamship Rutaw, wrecked on Peck's Beach.

Schr Jessie Irving, Chamberlin, from Great Egg Harbor, with mdse. from steamship Rutaw, wrecked on Peck's Beach.

Schr Tycoon, Cooper, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Ettie Hall, Maxson, 1 day from Frederica, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Roman, Baker, hence, at Boston yesterday.

Steamer Rattlesnake, Colburn, from Portland for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole A. M. 1st inst.

Brig Condova, Eddy, sailed from Matanzas 24th ult., for a port north of Hatteras.

Brig John Shay, Nickerson, sailed from Gibraltar 10th ult., for New York.

Schr Sarah Watson, Smith, from Boston for Philadelphia, sailed from Holmes' Hole A. M. 31st ult.

Schr S. & E. Corson, Brown, at Georgetown, S. C., 29th ult., from Charleston.

Schr C. E. Elmer, Corson, cleared at Jacksonville 28th ult., for Baltimore.

Schr Charles A. Jones, Griffin, cleared at Savannah 30th ult., for Darien, to load for Philadelphia.

MISCELLANY.

Schr Fred. Spofford, at Savannah 29th ult. from Philadelphia, reports, in a gale off Hatteras, 28th ult., lost jibboom, foretopmast, and split sails.

Schr Serene, from Nevassa, while lying in the stream at Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 30, was in contact with the steamship Pioneer, which was being towed from her wharf to another part of the harbor. The schooner had bowsprit carried away, but ere it fell over the side, ripped up the railing of the Pioneer, causing considerable damage. The two vessels dragging the tug after them, were swept down the current several hundred yards before their headway could be checked.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

NEW CENTRAL CLOTH HOUSE.

FRIES, MALSEED & HAWKINS,

S. . CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET.

Closing Out Winter Stock.

Great Reduction in Prices.

Astrachans,
Velvet Beavers,
Caracullas,
Chinchillas,
Overcoatings,
Waterproofs,
Velveteens,
Cassimeres.

11 5tuths2m

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE

ON ACCOMMODATING TERMS,
THE LEASE AND PERMANENT FIXTURES OF THE FLOUR STORE,
No. 1230 MARKET STREET
Apply on the premises to
12 20 4p J. EDWARD ADDICKS

HANDSOME NEW DWELLING, WEST Spruce Street, No. 2107, four-story (French roof; well built, for owner's use.
This is just the kind of a residence many want, being roomy and not extra large.
Terms will be made accommodating to purchaser.
JOHN WANAMAKER,
12 11 SIXTH and MARKET.

TO RENT.

A LARGE STORE
ON CHESNUT STREET,
Above Seventh, South Side,
TO RENT.
Immediate possession if desired. Address
1 4 6t "F. B. K., Inquirer Office."

TO LET—THE STORE PROPERTY No. 722 Chesnut street, twenty-five feet front, one hundred and forty-five feet deep to Bennett street. Back buildings five stories high. Possession May 1, 1870. Address
THOMAS S. FLETCHER,
12 10tf Delanco, N. J.

TO LEASE—LARGE WAREHOUSE ON Junction Railroad, on SWANSON Street, suitable for PRODUCE or FORWARDING HOUSE.
1 3 2w] Apply No. 784 SWANSON Street

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 103 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

BIRDS! BIRDS!! BIRDS!!!
What is nicer for a Christmas present than fine
SINGING CANARY and a BEAUTIFUL CAGE?
Cheaper than any place in the city.
No. 144 North SIXTH Street,
12 18 1m Odd-Fellows' Hall,
W. A. HENRY.

DR. M. KLINE CAN CURE CUTANEOUS Eruptions, Marks on the Skin, Ulcers in the throat, mouth and nose, sore legs and sores of every conceivable character. Office, No. 83 South ELEVENTH, between Chesnut and Market Sts. 11 6

INSURANCE.

1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Jan. 1, '69, $2,677,372'13

CAPITAL .... $400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS .... 1,083,528·70
PREMIUMS .... 1,193,843·43

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,788·12. INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.

Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Buildings of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.
Alfred G. Baker, Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant, Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards, William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea, Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales, Gustavus S. Benson.
ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 3 9

INSURE AT HOME,
IN THE
Penn Mutual Life Insurance
COMPANY.
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
ASSETS, $3,000,000.
CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.
MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS
LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.
POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.
Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18§
JAMES TRAQUAIR .... PRESIDENT
SAMUEL E. STOKES .... VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN W. HORNOR .... A. V. P. and ACTUARY
HORATIO S. STEPHENS .... SECRETARY

ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 805 BROADWAY, corner of Eleventh Street, New York.
CASH CAPITAL $150,000
$125,000 deposited with the State of New York as security for policy holders.
LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-President and Secretary.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.
A. E. M. PURDY, M. D., Medical Examiner.
PHILADELPHIA REFERENCES.
Thomas T. Tasker, John M. Maris, J. B. Lippincott,
Charles Spencer, William Divine, James Long,
John A. Wright, S. Morris Wain, James Hunter,
Arthur G. Coffin, John B. McCreary, E. H. Worne.
Organized April, 1868. 375 Policies issued first six months; over 2000 in the twelve months following.
All forms of Policies issued on most favorable terms.
Special advantages offered to Clergymen.
A few good agents wanted in city or country. Apply to
JAMES M. LONGACRE,
Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware.
Office, No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
SAMUEL POWERS, Special Agent. 4 16§

STRICTLY MUTUAL.
Provident Life and Trust Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.
Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the Society of Friends.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued on approved plans, at the lowest rates.
President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH,
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.
The advantages offered by this Company are unexcelled. 1275

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.
Capital, $500,000.
Assets $2,350,000
MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.
OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.
DIRECTORS.
Arthur G. Coffin, Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones, Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brown, Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor, T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White, Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh, John P. White,
S. Morris Wain, Louis C. Madeira,
John Mason, Charles W. Cushman
George L. Harrison,
ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
CHAS. H. REEVES, Asst. Secretary. 2 1§

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.
DIRECTORS:
Charles Richardson, Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn, John Kessler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert, Edward B. Orne,
Henry Lewis, Charles Stokes,
Nathan Hilles, John W. Everman,
George A. West, Mordecai Buzby.
CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 23§

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
DIRECTORS.
Daniel Smith, Jr., John Devereux,
Alexander Benson, Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst, Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins, J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.
DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30§

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by
FIRE,
on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS.
John L. Hodge, David Lewis,
M. B. Mahony, Benjamin Etting,
John T. Lewis, Thomas H. Powers,
William S. Grant, A. R. McHenry,
Robert W. Leaming, Edmund Castillon,
D. Clark Wharton, Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr., Lewis C. Norris.
JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 28

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
Cash Capital .... $200,000·00
Cash Assets, July 1, 1869.
$513,279·23.
DIRECTORS.
F. Ratchford Starr, J. Livingston Erringer,
Nalbro Frazier, James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood, William G. Boulton,
Benjamin T. Tredick, Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart, Thomas H. Montgomery
John H. Brown, James Aertsen.
This Company insures only first-class risks, taking no specially hazardous risks whatever, such as factories, mills, etc.
F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEXANDER W. WISTER, Secretary. 2 6§

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
2 4§ No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING

GIRARD ESTATE.—IN COMPLIANCE with the twenty-fourth section of the will of Stephen Girard, the Superintendent of the Girard Estate has prepared the following condensed statement of the affairs of the Estate:—

I.

Stocks and Loans, appropriated for the improvement of the eastern front of the city and Delaware avenue—

		Par Value.
United States Ten forty Five per cent. Loan		$4,900 00
City of Philadelphia Five per cent. Loan		7,300·00
City of Philadelphia Six per cent. Loan, free of tax	$154,500	
City of Philadelphia Six per cent. Loan, taxable	54,100	
		208,600·00
City Gas Six per cent. Loan		10,000·00
22 shares of stock in the Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania		4,400·00
42 shares of preferred stock Union Canal Company		2,100·00
Union Canal Company of Pennsylvania Six per cent Loan		1,000·00
Schuylkill Navigation Company Loan, 1870, Six per cent.		242,195·84
Schuylkill Navigation Company Loan, 1882, Six per cent		2,350·00
City of Philadelphia Six per cent. Loan, free of tax, temporary investment		79,500·00

II.

Stocks and Loans, comprising the Residuary Fund:—

United States Five-twenty Six per cent. Loan		$2,550·00
United States Ten-forty Five per cent. Loan		10,700·00
City of Philadelphia Five per cent. Loan		4,300·00
City of Philadelphia Six per cent. Loan, free of tax	$140,500	
City of Philadelphia Six per cent. Loan, taxable	22,300	
		162,800·00
Schuylkill Navigation Company Loan, 1870, 6 per cent		1,933·54
Loan to Franklin Institute		1,000·00
100 shares of stock Philadelphia Exchange Company		10,000·00
2200 shares of stock Schuylkill Navigation Company		110,000·00
408 shares of stock Chesapeake and Delaware Canal		20,400·00
102 shares of stock Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, received as dividend		5,100·00
153 shares of stock Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, received as dividend		765·00
1 Certificate Schuylkill Navigation Company Boat Loan 7 per cent., received as dividend		6,600·00
2 shares stock Germantown and Perkiomen Turnpike Company		200·00
1 share of stock Susquehanna and Lehigh Turnpike Company		100·00
1 bond for Loan to Ridge Road Turnpike Company		10,000·00
1 Bond for interest on loan to do. do.		909·00
Schuylkill Navigation Company Loan, 1882, 6 per cent., received for interest		241·68

Supposed to be of no value:—

4000 shares of stock Danville and Pottsville Railroad Company.

1 share of stock Centre Bridge Company.

1 share of stock Philadelphia Domestic Society.

10 shares of stock Bustleton and Smithfield Turnpike Road.

1 share of stock Downingtown, Ephrata, and Harrisburg Turnpike Road.

1 share of stock newspaper called "Le Courrier des Etats-Unis."

2 Certificates of City 6 per cent. Loan, free from tax, temporary investment	$100,000·00

III.

Loans appropriated to purchase fuel for "Poor white housekeepers and roomkeepers" in the city of Philadelphia.

1 Certificate of Loan Schuylkill Navigation Company, 1870, 6 per cent. Loan	$9,089·37
1 Certificate of Loan Schuylkill Navigation Company, 1882, 6 per cent., received for interest	272,68

IV.

Loans and cash comprising the legacy received from estate of Lawrence Todd, deceased, of Illinois:—

United States Loan, 1881, 6 per cent		$7,000·00
City of Philadelphia, 6 per cent. Loan, free of tax		10,100·00
Cash received in full for legacy	$1,966·72	
Cash received for interest on loans	4,040·60	
	$6,007·32	
Deduct appropriation to erect a monument on Girard College Grounds	$6,000·00—	7·32
Balance in loans and cash		$17,107·32

Loans comprising reserve Coal Rents, invested and held subject to the Judicial decision of title to lands leased to S. E. Griscom & Co., and Thomas Coal Company.

City of Philadelphia, 6 per cent. loan, free of tax	$11,400·00
Cash to be invested	2,218·84—$13,618·84

The following account current exhibits a condensed statement of the cash account, embracing the amount of interest, dividends, rent of real estate, and payments made to various objects for the year 1869:—

Balance in the Treasury January 1, 1869		$112,447·85
Cash received for rent of real estate, city and farms	$277,975·96	
Cash received for rent of collieries, Schuylkill and Columbia counties	102,556·09	
Cash received for rent of real estate, Schuylkill and Columbia counties	868·50	
Cash received for cutting timber, Schuylkill and Columbia counties	7,470·09	
Cash received from city loans for interest	22,602·10	
Cash received from United States Five-twenty 6 per cent. loan, interest	202·33	
Cash received from United States Ten-forty 5 per cent. loan, interest	1,032·53	
Cash received from United States 1881 6 per cent. loan, interest	567·78	
Cash received from Schuylkill Navigation Co. loan, interest	14,053·44	
Cash received from City Gas 6 per cent. loan, interest	570·09	
Cash received, Insurance Company State of Pennsylvania, dividend	264·00	
Cash received, Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company stock, dividend	1,530·00	
Cash received, Philadelphia Exchange Company stock, dividend	250·00	
Cash received, Germantown and Perkiomen Turnpike Company, dividend	10·00	
Cash received, Laurence Todd legacy, balance	1,966·72	
Cash received for sale of fire-proof doors, water rent refunded, premium of insurance repaid, sale of stone in Schuylkill county, costs of Court refunded, etc., interest on temporary loan, credited to total income account	2,308·48	
		435,308·02
		$547,755·87

Cash paid under appropriations by Councils:—

ESTATE.

For water rent	$1,903·50	
For taxes	55,080·58	
For salaries	9,750·00	
For lands out of the county	27,454·16	
For permanent improvements	1,682·50	
For general repairs to real estate	14,957·45	
For inside painting	1,484·92	
For outside painting and glazing	2,050·41	
For paper and hanging	2,704·16	
For annuities	600·00	
For miscellaneous expenses	16,050·00	
For altering No. 1111 Chesnut street	814·80	
For altering Nos. 1115, 1117 Chesnut street	650·00	
For altering Nos. 1125, 1127 Chesnut street	3,350·22	
For dredging dock north wharves	663·09	
For purchase of fuel	506·62	
For monument on Girard College grounds	6,000·00	
For temporary investment in City Loans for Delaware avenue fund	79,906·87	
For temporary Loan to City	100,000·00	
For culvert in North College avenue	712·50	
	$336,610·50	

COLLEGE.

For Committee on Household	$135,019·51		
For Committee on Instruction	25,058·76		
For Committee on Accounts	3,025·63		
For Committee on Library	398·89		
For Committee on Discipline and Discharge	271·35		
For Committee on Manual Labor	45·44	163,819·78	$490,430·28
December 31, 1869—Balance in the Treasury			$57,325·59
Balance by City Treasurer's account	$64,664·38		
Warrants not taken in	7,338·79	$57,325·59	

Office of the Girard Estate,
Philadelphia, December 31, 1869.

CHARLES S. SMITH,
1 1 3t Superintendent Girard Estate.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.
THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING—RONCONI,
CRISPINO E LA COMARE.
MAD'LLE CATARINA LAMI,
(Her first appearance in Philadelphia.)
SIGNOR LOTTI. SIGNOR REYNA,
SIGNOR BARILI. MADAME REICHARDT,
And GIORGIO RONCONI in his great character of the COBBLER.
TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY), JAN. 5,
Grand Revival of Rossini's Masterwork,
WILLIAM TELL,
(the great hit of the New York season),
With Increased Chorus and Orchestra.
GRAND BALLET.
New Dresses!! New Appointments!!
Signor LEFRANC (world-renowned) as ARNOLDO, in which character he has created the greatest enthusiasm in all the principal Capitals of Europe, and also in New York.
THURSDAY, JAN. 6,
LUCREZIA BORGIA.
Madame BRIOL in her great role of LUCREZIA.
G. RONCONI in his great tragic part of the DUKE.
MADAME ELISA LUMLEY. SIGNOR LOTTI.
FRIDAY, JAN. 7,
Second joint appearance of
BRIOL. LEFRANC.
BALLO IN MASCHERA.
SATURDAY, JAN. 8—GRAND GALA MATINEE.
FRA DIAVOLO.
Seats for any performance now for sale at the Academy of Music and Trumpler's, No. 926 Chesnut street. 1 4

THE MÆNNERCHOR'S
GRAND BAL MASQUE,
THURSDAY, JANUARY 20, 1870,
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
The price of subscriptions, admitting a gentleman and one lady, will be $5.
Additional ladies' tickets, each $1.
Reserved seats in the Balcony Circle, at 50 cents each, can be secured at C. W. A. Trumpler's Music Store, No. 926 Chesnut street, commencing Monday, January 3.
Spectators' Tickets for Family Circle, 50 cents each.
The following gentlemen, as well as members of the Society, will receive subscriptions:—
WILLIAM J. HORSTMANN, corner Fifth and Cherry sts.
L. HERBERT, corner of Fourth and Race streets.
M. R. MUCKLE, "Public Ledger" office.
GEORGE F. BENKERT, No. 716 Chesnut street.
LEE & WALKER, No. 722 Chesnut street.
News Stand, Continental Hotel.
C. W. A. TRUMPLER, No. 926 Chesnut street.
BONER & Co., music store, No. 1102 Chesnut street.
RICHARD T. SCHMIDT, music store, No. 610 Arch street.
G. A. SCHWARTZ, No. 1006 Chesnut street.
FRED'K BALTZ, No. 118 Walnut street.
LOUIS TOURNY, No. 227 N. Second street.
LOUIS MEYER'S music store, No. 1413 Chesnut street.
SCHAEFER & KORADI, Fourth and Wood streets.
Members who have not yet received their annual member's "Card," will apply to the Secretary, or the Collector at the rooms of the Society, on any evening. 1 1 3t

LAURA KEENE'S
CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
A New Play for the New Year.
SIX NIGHTS ONLY.
MATILDA HERON and LAURA KEENE'S new Play in five acts (every scene new), entitled
CHAMPAGNE;
OR, STEP BY STEP.
MISS LAURA KEENE as .... MILLY
Matinee every Saturday at 2 o'clock.
Evening open at 7; commence at a quarter to 8.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE, N. E. COR. NINTH and WALNUT Streets.—Begins at ¼ to 8.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Jan. 4,
Second Night of the production of a new
ROMANTIC MILITARY DRAMA,
In four acts, by Watts Phillips, Esq., author of "The Dead Heart," "Lost in London," etc., entitled
NOT GUILTY.
THE YOUNG VOLUNTEER CORPS and
BECK'S PHILADELPHIA BAND, No. 1.
Are specially engaged to give the effects incidental to the Drama.
SATURDAY—NOT GUILTY MATINEE.
Chairs secured six days in advance.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins 7½.
LAST THREE NIGHTS OF LITTLE DORRIT.
Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday,
LITTLE DORRIT
With new Scenery and Great Cast.
By Mrs. JOHN DREW and Company.
Thursday and Friday,
THE LOVE CHASE and DON JUAN.
Saturday—BENEFIT OF MR. JATHCART,
SHYLOCK and THE WILLOW COPSE.
MONDAY NEXT—LITTLE EM'LY.

FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE, OPEN THE YEAR ROUND. EVERY EVENING.—MR. LARRY TOOLEY, Ethiopian Comedian, Mr. FRANK A. GIBBONS, MISS EVA BRENT, Mr. SAM DEVERE, Mr. THOMAS WINNETT, Etc.
AVENTURES DES GRISETTES, Etc.
Matinee on SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock.

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ELEVENTH Street, above Chesnut.
THE FAMILY RESORT.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the great Star Troupe of the world, in their unequalled
ETHIOPIAN SOIREES,
BEAUTIFUL BALLADS, SONGS,
OPERATIC SELECTIONS, and
LAUGHABLE BURLESQUE,
EVERY EVENING.
J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.
R. F. SIMPSON, Treasurer. 9 16 6m

DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE, SEVENTH St., below Arch (Late Theatre Comique)
THIS EVENING, DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S
Gigantic Minstrel and Burlesque Opera Troupe.
Second Week—Romance entitled FOUND ALIVE; OR THE TALE OF THE NEW YEAR,
In addition to a Full Programme.
Admission, 50c. Parquet, 75c. Gallery, 25c. 11

TEMPLE OF WONDERS.—ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, TENTH AND CHESNUT Streets.
SIGNOR BLITZ,
ASSISTED BY THEODORE BLITZ,
will give a GRAND ENTERTAINMENT in the LARGE HALL on
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, 3d inst.,
at 3, and IN THE EVENING at 7½ o'clock, for the
BENEFIT OF SECOND UNIVERSALIST SUNDAY SCHOOL.
On this occasion
SIGNOR BLITZ
will present ALL THE NEW MYSTERIES BROUGHT FROM EUROPE, and a GRAND ENTERTAINMENT may be expected. 1 4 2t*

TEMPLE OF WONDERS, ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.
SIGNOR BLITZ,
ASSISTED BY THEODORE BLITZ.
Every Afternoon and Evening at 3 and 7½.
All the new Mysteries from Europe. [1 3 6t

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN, Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 726 VINE Street.
THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in combination with FLAMER'S ORCHESTRA and Miss NELLIE ANDERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at the above-mentioned place.
Admission free. 1 12tf

SENTZ AND HASSLER'S MATINEES — MUSICAL FUND HALL, 1869-70, every SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock. 10 9

CARRIAGES, ETC.

GARDNER & FLEMING,
CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
No. 214 South FIFTH Street,
BELOW WALNUT.
A Large Assortment of New and Second-hand
CARRIAGES,
INCLUDING
Coupe Rockaways, Phaetons, Jenny Linds, Buggies,
Depot Wagons, Etc. Etc., [3 23 tuths
For Sale at Reduced Prices.

WIRE WORK.
GALVANIZED and Painted WIRE GUARDS, store fronts and windows, for factory and warehouse windows, for churches and cellar windows.
IRON and WIRE RAILINGS, for balconies, offices cemetery and garden fences.
Liberal allowance made to Contractors, Builders and Carpenters. All orders filled with promptness, and work guaranteed.
ROBERT WOOD & CO.,
stuth6m No. 1136 RIDGE AV Phila.

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1870.

REORGANIZATION OF COUNCILS.

With the new year a new set of municipal books are opened, and Councils are reorganized. The speeches of the newly-elected presiding officers, Messrs. Cattell and Wagner, which we published yesterday, are replete with important suggestions, and they indicate that action will speedily be required on many important municipal questions. Philadelphia is maligned by her detractors as an overgrown village; and unjust as this imputation is in a general sense, there is too much of a semblance of truth in that portion of it which relates to the system of municipal government that has hitherto prevailed. The city has been governed more like an overgrown village than a municipality of a rank only secondary to the most populous capitals of civilization. In former times the old city led the van of modern improvement, but since consolidation, Philadelphia, as a whole, has fallen far behind it; and as a result, there is not one duty devolving upon the municipal government which is thoroughly and satisfactorily discharged. The necessity of reform and improvement is everywhere apparent. Private enterprise has accomplished wonders in every direction, and in every quarter it has outstripped the public progress which should have fostered and promoted it. While attention has been absorbed in the exciting issues of State and national politics, only a small fraction of our citizens have given serious consideration to the numerous home problems which are annually increasing in importance, and the practical rule has been to get over present difficulties after some fashion, it mattered not much how, provided there was not too great an increase of taxation. The fruits of this neglect are painfully apparent. With the largest city debt on the continent, if not in the world, we have the most imperfect and incomplete municipal accommodations, in proportion to population and wealth. The public buildings are notoriously inadequate. The County Prison is crowded to suffocation, the House of Correction is still a thing of the future, and no substantial progress has been made towards the erection of new rooms for the Courts, Councils, and public officers. The deficiencies of the Water Department were painfully disclosed by the drouth of 1869, and it is now estimated that an expenditure of three millions of dollars will be required to provide for present and prospective wants. The police force is inadequate in number to properly guard the whole city, and its insufficiency is intensified by the ridiculous system of making appointments contingent upon every revolution in local politics, and establishing partisan service instead of good character and fitness as the standard of qualification. The streets are still paved by the unsightly and uneven cobble stones, and while the necessity of an improved system is generally acknowledged, no definite provision has yet been made for it. Several bridges over the Schuylkill are demanded, and the provisions of legislative enactments will soon compel the city to build at least one of them, willingly or unwillingly. Further improvements in the Park are contemplated, and the purchase-money of the land selected will in itself form a large addition to the existing debt. In all other directions the outlook is equally suggestive of the impending necessity of heavy expenditures which have been already too long delayed. However distasteful the proposition may be to tax-payers, it is manifest that the city revenues must soon be largely increased; and it is the true policy of the rulers of Philadelphia to look their responsibilities fairly in the face, seeking no longer to shirk or evade them. They should sternly resist corruption and extravagance of every description, appropriate no money which will not be judiciously expended for essential purposes, but at the same time aim at a full and conscientious discharge of all their real duties. In devising ways and means, they should carefully consider the best method of acquiring new sources of revenue and equalizing the burthens of taxation. Now real estate bears nearly the entire load, while in New York, as General Wagner showed in his speech yesterday, the city derives nearly as large a revenue from personal property alone, as Philadelphia obtains from all her taxes. We even fail here to collect the taxes levied, to an extent unparalleled in other progressive communities, and until we place our finances on a new footing, it will be impossible to avoid either gigantic loans or perpetual postponements of essential improvements.

THE BYRON SCANDAL AGAIN.

Mrs. Stowe has fulfilled her promise of repeating her charge against Lord Byron and his sister in a book that would discuss the subject in a more elaborate manner than did her original article in the *Atlantic*, but she has not fulfilled her promise of proving Lord Byron's guilt, and for all practical purposes the matter remains just where it was left by the publication of Lady Byron's letters to Mrs. Leigh. Mrs. Stowe does not overturn the evidence of these letters, although she is determined to make Lord Byron guilty at all hazards, and she argues the case with all the zeal of a paid advocate. The most interesting portion of the book is the account that Mrs. Stowe gives of the interview with Lady Byron when the horrible revelation was made, and we think that from Mrs. Stowe's own report of the affair ample evidence can be adduced to show that Lady Byron, on this point at least, was of unsound mind. That Lady Byron told this story, and that Mrs. Stowe believed her, and is determined to believe her in spite of all contrary evidence, there can be no doubt; but when she comes before the world with such an accusation, Mrs. Stowe must expect that something more substantial in the way of facts shall be presented than the mere word of an aged woman whose mind was turned by years of suffering, and arguments which are based entirely on the assumption of Lord Byron's total depravity and the belief that, as he was capable of almost any crime, he must necessarily be guilty of this particular one. The public is unable to see Lady Byron's magnanimity in the same light that Mrs. Stowe does, when it is shown that she was in the habit of repeating this story right and left, with such a variety of details that no one even thought of believing her; and it is but charitable to suppose that her mind was unbalanced, and that she was not responsible for her words. A large portion of Mrs. Stowe's book is taken up in proving what nobody denies, that Lord Byron lampooned his wife in a most shameful manner, and that she was obliged to submit to many harsh things said about her by his friends and admirers, and by gushingly sentimental appeals for sympathy that Mrs. Stowe invariably makes when she finds her logic giving out.

The excuse for the original publication and for this rehash of the scandal is the one that has already been disallowed—the necessity for defending Lady Byron's memory. Mrs. Stowe's real reason was that she had got hold of a spicy item, and she burned to give it to the world. She has certainly achieved a pecuniary success if her publishers give her a fair share of their profits, but there are some persons who would not care to purchase success at the price she has done.

We print in another part of our paper extracts from the advance sheets of Mrs. Stowe's new book, which will give our readers an idea of its style and purport.

The election of Mr. M. Hall Stanton, by acclamation, as President of the new Board of School Controllers, was a deserved compliment to a talented and faithful gentleman. He will, doubtless, do his full share of the work of rendering the public school system of Philadelphia "the glory and pride of our fair city."

FRANCE.

The "Constitutional Regime"—The New Ministry, and Who Compose It.

A cable telegram this morning announced that the "constitutional regime" of Napoleon III is in a fair way to tempt success, M. Ollivier having succeeded in forming a Ministry satisfactory to himself and the Emperor. Of M. Ollivier himself, the head of the Cabinet and Minister of Justice, we have already published a sketch. Below we give some account of the other Ministers.

Count Napoleon Daru,

the Minister for Foreign Affairs, whose first resolution not to enter Ollivier's Cabinet has been recalled, is the son of the celebrated historian and statesman of the First Empire. Napoleon I and Josephine were present at his baptism. He entered the Chamber of Peers by the hereditary right in 1832, and was remarkable for his ability and industry. He took part in the events immediately succeeding the revolution of '48, and was imprisoned for some days at Vincennes, at the time of the *coup d'etat*, after which he retired for some time from public life.

Louis Joseph Buffet,

the new Minister of Finance, held office under the republic, and attained considerable prominence in the Legislative Assembly. He has long held a prominent and influential position in the Radical ranks, and, like Daru, was selected as one of his cabinet by Ollivier as soon as the latter was entrusted with the task of forming a ministry; but, like Daru, he at first refused to be associated with Ollivier because of the weakness displayed by the latter at the time of passing upon the election for members of the Corps Legislatif.

The Marquis de Talhouet,

who becomes Minister of Public Works, belongs to an ancient family of Brittany. In 1849 he was one of the representatives of the department of the Sarthe in the Legislative Assembly, and voted in favor of the principal measures of the majority, whom he sustained in their last conflicts with the policy of the Prince President and his advisers. After the massacres in the Boulevards and forcible dispersion of the Assembly on the 2d of December, 1851, he shared in some degree the penalties inflicted upon the noblest of Frenchmen, in being incarcerated many days at Vincennes. He became, however, a successful Government candidate for the Corps Legislatif in 1852, and was in 1857, and again in 1863, re-elected by large majorities. He acted as Secretary to the Corps Legislatif during the sessions of 1861-64, and would seem calculated to give a cordial support to the conservative policy of M. Ollivier.

Emile Alexis Segris,

the new Minister of Public Instruction, is a statesman of considerable experience in public affairs, and belongs to the legal profession. In 1859 he was elected as a Government candidate in the first circumscription of Maine-et Loire, and was re-elected in 1863. He is an officer of the Legion of Honor, and being aged 58, has had an opportunity to observe and be instructed by the most remarkable scenes in French history.

Charles Louvet,

the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, is an experienced statesman. In 1848 he favored the republic and was elected for the District of Maine-et-Loire, receiving 86,842 votes. He has since been re-elected several times, and has given the Emperor an undeviating support.

Other Members of the Cabinet.

Maurice Richards, the Minister of Fine Arts, is a lawyer, and in 1863 was elected a Deputy from the Fourth district of Seine-et-Oise. The Government candidate, General Meilinet, had a majority on the first ballot, but on the second M. Richards obtained 13,527 out of 23,450 votes. General Edmund Leboeuf, who retains his place in the Cabinet as Minister of War, has served with distinction in Algeria and the Crimea, and saved the Italian army at Solferino from being crushed by the Austrian forces. Admiral Regault de Genouilly, who also holds over as Minister of Marine, was connected with the naval operations against Sebastopol in 1854, and two years later was placed in command of the French fleet in the Chinese seas, and there cooperated with the British at the capture of Canton in 1857.

Other High Imperial Functionaries.

Esquiron De Parieu, the newly-appointed President of the Council of State, belongs to a distinguished French family, and represented the Department of Cantal in the Constituent Assembly, in which he took a prominent though undecided part. He was appointed Minister of Instruction in 1849, and remained in office until February 13, 1851. After the *coup d'etat*, he was appointed President of the section of Finance in the Council of State, and has received many proofs of Imperial favor. He has written several historical and statistical works.

Odillon Barrot, the Procureur-General, has occupied a prominent place in French politics. Though very young when he entered the Chamber of Deputies in the reign of Louis XVIII, he had acquired a high reputation as an eloquent pleader. M. Barrot was a most active member of the party which brought about the Revolution of 1830. He was the leader of the agitation in favor of reform in 1847-8, and attended several of the provincial banquets which led to the Revolution of 1848 and the downfall of Louis Philippe. Under the Presidency of Louis Napoleon he was for some time a Minister, and conducted the Government of France with success in 1851, when he retired for several years from active political life.

OBITUARY.

Thomas Creswick, R. A.

This distinguished landscape painter died on Saturday, in London, and was buried yesterday in Kensall Green Cemetery. Mr. Creswick was born in Sheffield in 1811. He commenced the study of art at Birmingham, and continued it at London, where he exhibited his first picture at the Royal Academy in 1821. His favorite subjects at the commencement of his career were views in Wales, in Derbyshire, and on the river Wye. In 1842 he was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy and a full Academician in 1858. About this time he received a large commission from Messrs. Grundy, of Manchester, to paint an extensive series of pictures from the scenery of North Wales for publication in lithography. This series was designed as a companion to the "Lake Scenery" executed by Pyne for the same house. These works added greatly to Creswick's reputation and brought him prominently before the art public of England as a landscapist of fine poetical feeling. Mr. Creswick is best known in this country by his book illustrations, of which he executed a great many, and by the engravings from his pictures. Without being a man of great genius, he was a true artist, and his pictures and style represent the best features of the modern British landscape school.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ WANAMAKER.

A N A M A K E R

The low price at which we have been selling for the last few weeks will still prevail until our Winter Stock is all cleared out and we are ready for our Spring Importations.

JOHN WANAMAKER,
FINEST CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,
Nos. 818 and 820 Chesnut Street.

Ours is the FINEST READY-MADE CLOTHING IN AMERICA! Far superior in every way to all other Ready-made Clothing, and equal to the BEST CUSTOM WORK of most Establishments, but in closing out our present stock we are selling as cheap as any house on either Market or Chesnut streets.

JOHN WANAMAKER,
FINEST CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,
Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT Street.

OUR BOYS' CLOTHING AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS ARE ALL MARKED DOWN,
and can be bought now at prices which would justify any one in laying in a stock for future use.

JOHN WANAMAKER,
FINEST CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,
10 26§ Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT Street.

☞ IRISH BARDS AND BALLADS.
CHARLES W. BROOKE, ESQ.,
Will Lecture on the above subject at
CONCERT HALL,
On THURSDAY EVENING, January 6, 1870.
To give proper expression to the melodies of the Irish Bards,
MADAME JOSEPHINE SCHIMPF
has kindly consented to appear.
Cards of Admission, Fifty Cents.
Reserved Seats to be had at J. L. Carncross & Co.'s, No. 6 North Eighth street. 12 31 6t

☞ HIBERNIAN SOCIETY.—THE members are requested to meet at NINTH and GREEN Streets, on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, 5th inst., to proceed in the 2 P. M. train to Germantown, to attend the funeral of their late fellow-member, A. J. CATHERWOOD, Esq.
1t* PHILIP POWELL, Secretary pro tem.

☞ THE BIBLE AND INFIDELITY.—A debate this evening, at HARMONIAL HALL, ELEVENTH and WOOD Streets, at 7½ o'clock, between Rev. JOHN MOORE and J. G. FISH. Admission, 10 cents. Clergy and members of the press free.

☞ THE PARHAM NEW FAMILY SEWING Machine is a first-class Lock-Stitch Machine, designed for every description of family sewing; elegant in style and finish; perfectly simple in construction; makes perfect work on every description of material. Call and examine, or send for descriptive pamphlet. Agents wanted in every city and town. Office and Salesroom, No. 704 CHESNUT Street. 1 4 6t

☞ NOTICE.—CITY LOANS MATURING January 1, 1870, will be paid on and after the 1st day of January, 1870.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
1 3 3t City Treasurer.

☞ CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, January 1, 1870.
The semi-annual interest on City Loans due January 1, 1870, will be paid on and after this date.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
1 3 3t City Treasurer.

☞ GOPSILL'S PHILADELPHIA CITY AND BUSINESS DIRECTORIES.
The subscriber takes this method of notifying the public that he has finished the compilation of the above books. Any person or persons having made changes in firms, places of business or residence, will do well to notify the same at the Directory Office, corner FIFTH and WALNUT Streets, on or before TUESDAY, the 4th of January, 1870, so that the necessary alterations may be made in the manuscript before printing.
1 1 3t ISAAC COSTA, Compiler.

☞ THE COUPONS DUE JANUARY 1, 1870, of the first mortgage bonds of ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY (First Division Branch Line) will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the office of DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 EXCHANGE Place, New York. 12 31 12t

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., Office, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22, 1869.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed on FRIDAY, the 31st instant, and reopened on TUESDAY January 11, 1870.
A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in CASH, on and after January 17, 1870, to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 31st instant. All payable at this office. All orders for dividend must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD,
12 22 60t Treasurer.

☞ UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY.
(SOUTHERN BRANCH.)
Coupons of the Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds of this road due on 1st prox. will be paid on and after that date, free from Government tax, by
CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
12 31 15t No. 51 WALL Street, New York.

☞ CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY.—THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY will be held at their Office, No. 400 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, the 18th day of January next, at 4 o'clock P. M., when an election will be held for Seven Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.
JOHN T. KILLE,
Secretary.
Philadelphia, Dec. 16, 1869. 12 18 25t*

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled "THE BANK OF AMERICA," to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, with a right to increase the same to two millions of dollars. 6 30 wtJ 10

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with a right to increase the same to a million of dollars. 6 30 wt J 10

☞ QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
2§ FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

☞ RASPBERRY MIRINQUES
FRESH DAILY, AT
12 16 15trp MORSE'S, No. 902 ARCH Street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ OFFICE OF THE DIAMOND COAL COMPANY, No. 309 WALNUT Street.
NOTICE.—The annual election for Seven Directors to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the office on WEDNESDAY, January 12, between the hours of 12 and 1 P. M. ED. PEACE,
1 4 7t* President.

☞ OFFICE OF THE HOSPITAL OF THE PROT. EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN PHILADELPHIA, No. 708 WALNUT Street.
JANUARY 1, 1870.
The Annual Meeting of the Contributors to the HOSPITAL OF THE P. E. CHURCH IN PHILADELPHIA will be held at the Office on TUESDAY, the 4th inst., at 12 o'clock M., when Eight Managers will be elected to serve for the ensuing three years.
1 3 2t JOHN A. CHILDS, Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER,
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23, 1869.—Warrants registered to No. 59,000 will be paid on presentation at this office, interest ceasing from date.
JOS. F. MARCER,
12 23 City Treasurer.

☞ OFFICE OF THE UNITED SECURITY LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA, S. E. corner FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31, 1869.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Company will be held at their Office on WEDNESDAY, January 12, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M.
1 1 10t C. F. BETTS, Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY, No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, December 28, 1869.—Notice is hereby given, that the Transfer Books of Wells, Fargo & Company will be CLOSED on the 19th day of JANUARY, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., to enable the Company to ascertain who are owners of the stock of the old Ten Million Capital. The owners of that stock will be entitled to participate in the distribution of assets provided for by the agreement with the Pacific Express Company.

The Transfer Books will be opened on the 22d day of JANUARY, at 10 o'clock A. M., after which time the $5,000,000 new stock will be delivered.

Notice is also given that the Transfer Books of this Company will be CLOSED on the 25th day of JANUARY, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of holding the annual ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this Company. The books will be RE-OPENED on the 7th day of FEBRUARY, at 10 o'clock A. M.
12 31 4F7 GEORGE K. OTIS, Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 113 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, November 29, 1869.
The Board of Directors of the American Merchants' Union Express Company have this day declared a dividend of THREE DOLLARS ($3) per share on the outstanding capital stock of the Company, payable on the 15th day of January next.
The transfer books will be closed on the 31st day of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on the 16th day of January next.
By order of the Board.
12 31 15t J. N. KNAPP, Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, N. E. corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets.
PHILADELPHIA, December 20, 1869.
The Annual Meeting of the Stock and Scripholders of the Union Mutual Insurance Company of Philadelphia will be held, at the Office of the Company, at 12 M. MONDAY, January 10, 1870. At the same time eight Directors will be elected, to serve the ensuing year.
12 22 tj10 JOHN MOSS, Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD OF CALIFORNIA, No. 54 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK, December 17, 1869.—The SIX PER CENT. interest coupons of first mortgage bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad of California, due January 1, 1870, will be paid at the banking house of Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 NASSAU Street, New York.
12 31 15t C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice-President.

☞ OFFICE OF THE BELVIDERE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
BELVIDERE, N. J., Dec. 8, 1869.
Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the BELVIDERE MANUFACTURING COMPANY respectively, that assessments amounting to SIXTY PER CENTUM of the capital stock of said company have been made and payment of the same called for on or before the eighth day of February, A. D. 1870, and that payment of such a proportion of all sums of money by them subscribed is called for and demanded from them on or before the said time.
By order of the Board of Directors.
12 28 6w S. SHERRERD, Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF THE HESTONVILLE, MANTUA, AND FAIRMOUNT PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27, 1869.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their Office, No. 2562 CALLOWHILL Street, on MONDAY, January 10, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M. An Election for a President and Five Directors to serve for ensuing year will be held at the same place and on the same day, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock P. M.
12 28 12t CHAS. P. HASTINGS, Treasurer.

☞ OFFICE OF THE GREEN AND COATES STREETS PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-FOURTH and COATES STREETS.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27, 1869.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the Office of the Company, on MONDAY, January 10, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., at which time and place an Election will be held for a President and twelve Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.
12 27 29 31 J 3 5 7 8 10* J. B. MOFFITT, Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF THE FAME INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, December 28, 1869.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Fame Insurance Company will be held on MONDAY, the 10th day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of the Company.
An Election for Twelve Directors, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the same time and at the same place, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD,
12 28 11t Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA CITY PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 4130 CHESNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, January 3, 1870.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, a Dividend of ONE DOLLAR and FIFTY CENTS per share was declared, free of all taxes, payable to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 13th inst. Transfer Books closed until 10th inst.
1 3 12t W. W. COLKET, Treasurer.

☞ OFFICE OF CALIFORNIA AND OREGON RAILROAD, No. 54 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—The Six Per Cent. Interest Coupons of First Mortgage Bonds of the California and Oregon Railroad, due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid at the Banking House of Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 Nassau street, New York. C. P. HUNTINGTON,
12 31 15t Vice President.

☞ OFFICE OF THE NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 407 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 24, 1869.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 407 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, on MONDAY, the 10th day of January, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of electing a President and Ten Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.
12 28 11t EDWARD ARMSTRONG, Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF THE SEVENTEENTH AND NINETEENTH STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, NINETEENTH and MASTER Streets.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 29, 1869.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Company will be held at the Office, MONDAY, January 10, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at which time and place an election will be held for President and Five Directors to serve the ensuing year.
12 29 CHARLES T. YERKES, Jr., Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF THE HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 WALL STREET, NEW YORK, Dec. 27, 1869.—The Coupons of the Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid in gold coin on and after that date, at the National City Bank, New York.
12 31 15t D. H. PAIGE, Vice-President.

☞ OFFICE OF CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD OF CALIFORNIA, No. 54 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK, Dec. 17, 1869.—The Seven Per Cent. Interest Coupons (Bonds of 1884) due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid at the banking house of Eugene Kelly & Co., No. 21 Nassau street, New York.
12 31 12t C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice-President.

☞ NEW YORK AND MIDDLE COAL FIELD RAILROAD AND COAL COMPANY—Office, No. 226 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, December 27, 1869.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, and an Election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at their Office on TUESDAY, the 11th day of January, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock M.
12 29 11t C. R. LINDSAY, Secretary.

☞ SHAMOKIN COAL COMPANY, Office No. 226 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31, 1869.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the above-named Company, and an election of Directors to serve for ensuing year, will be held at their Office on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of January, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock M.
12 31 16t C. R. LINDSAY, Secretary.

☞ COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. Sold by all druggists.
R. & G. A. WRIGHT,
2 4§ No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ EAST PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Company, that the Annual Meeting and Election for President and Eight Directors will be held at the Office of the Company, in the City of READING, on MONDAY, the 10th day of January, 1870, between 12 M. and 2 P. M.
HENRY C. JONES,
Secretary.
PHILADELPHIA, December 8, 1869. 12 30 3t

☞ WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The next Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held in the HORTICULTURAL HALL, in the Borough of West Chester, on MONDAY, the 10th day of January, A. D. 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., when and where an Election will be held of Officers to serve the ensuing year.
By order of the Board.
A. LEWIS SMITH, Secretary.
Philadelphia, Dec. 13, 1869. 12 28 11t

☞ NESQUEHONING VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY. Office, No. 122 S SECOND Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22, 1869.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, and an Election for President and Twelve Directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at this Office, between the hours of twelve and two, on MONDAY, the 10th day of January, 1870.
12 23 11t W. B. WHITNEY, Secretary.

☞ THE PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23, 1869.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company and an Election of Directors will take place at the Office of the Company, in Wilmington, on MONDAY, the 10th of January, 1870, at 1 P. M.
12 28 11t A. HORNER, Secretary.

☞ THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA.—
PHILADELPHIA, January 3, 1870.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of TEN PER CENT. for the last six months, free from United States and State tax, payable on and after the 5th instant.
1 4 6t JOHN H. WATT, Cashier.

☞ NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30, 1869.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, January 11, 1870, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.
12 30 10t J. P. MUMFORD, Cashier.

☞ FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10, 1869.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of January next, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
12 10 tJ12 W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.

☞ THE COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 11, 1869.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of January, 1870, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M. S. C. PALMER,
12 13 mth 9t Cashier.

☞ SOUTHWARK NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, December 11, 1869.
The Annual Election for Directors will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 11, 1870, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 12 o'clock M.
12 13 mwf12t P. LAMB, Cashier.

☞ GIRARD NATIONAL BANK, PHILADELPHIA. December 10, 1869.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders, for the election of Directors and for other purposes, will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, 12th January, 1870, at 12 o'clock M.
The election will take place between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
12 11 s 5t W. L. SCHAFFER, Cashier.

☞ CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, December 11, 1869.
The Annual Election for thirteen Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, January 11, 1870, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M. H. P. SCHETKY,
12 11 stuth13t Cashier.

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the SUMMIT BRANCH RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the office of the PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY in Philadelphia, Pa., on the 17th day of January, 1870, at 1 o'clock P. M., to elect Directors for the ensuing year, and transact such other business as may be presented. WILLIAM B. FOWLE,
12 28 17t Secretary.

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Contributors to the PRESTON RETREAT will be held at the Retreat, HAMILTON and TWENTIETH Streets, on MONDAY AFTERNOON, January 10, 1870, at 4 o'clock, for the purpose of electing twenty-four Managers, a Treasurer, and two Auditors, and of transacting such other business as may be brought forward.
ROBERT C. CORNELIUS, Secretary.
Philadelphia, Dec. 24, 1869. 12 28 11t

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY will be held on MONDAY, the 10th of January, 1870, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the Company's Office, No. 224 S. DELAWARE Avenue, at which time an Election for Twelve Directors will take place. J. MORRELL, Secretary.
Philadelphia, Dec. 22, 1869. 12 22wfmtJ10

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the THIRTEENTH AND FIFTEENTH STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY will be held at the S. E. corner of BROAD and CARPENTER Streets (entrance on Carpenter street), on MONDAY, the 10th day of January, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of a President and five Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be presented.
D. BOYER BROWN, Secretary.
Philadelphia, Dec. 23, 1869. 12 24 28 J1 6 10§t*

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of HORTICULTURAL HALL, for the Election of Directors and the transaction of other business, will be held at the Hall on TUESDAY EVENING, January 11, at 7½ o'clock. 12 28 tuths6t

☞ THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF PHILADELPHIA, Company's Building, No. 400 WALNUT Street, Dec. 24, 1869.
NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY will be held on MONDAY, the 10th day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Office of the Company.
An election for Twelve Directors to serve the ensuing year will be held on the same day, at the same place, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
12 24 fmwtJ 10 ALEX W. WISTER, Secretary.

☞ THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27, 1869.
An election for thirteen Directors of the Company will be held at the office of the Company, Nos. 4 and 5 EXCHANGE BUILDING, on MONDAY, Jan. 10, 1870, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
12 27 13t J. H. HOLLINSHEAD, Secretary.

☞ SUSQUEHANNA CANAL COMPANY, Office No. 417 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, December 30, 1869.
Notice is hereby given that the semi-annual interest on the Preferred Bonds of the SUSQUEHANNA CANAL COMPANY and the Priority Bonds of the TIDEWATER CANAL COMPANY, falling due on the 1st of January, 1870, will be paid at the offices of the Company in Philadelphia and Baltimore, on and after the 3d proximo, on presentation of the coupons thereof, numbered 11.
ROBERT D. BROWN,
12 31 2w Treasurer.

☞ SUSQUEHANNA CANAL COMPANY, Office No. 417 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, December 30, 1869.
Notice is hereby given that the semi-annual interest on the Common Bonds of the SUSQUEHANNA CANAL COMPANY, falling due on the 1st of January, 1870, will be paid on and after the 3d proximo, at the First National Bank of Philadelphia, on presentation of the coupons for the same, numbered 34.
ROBERT D. BROWN,
12 31 2w Treasurer.

☞ EAST MAHANOY RAILROAD COMPANY.—Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15, 1869.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company and an election for Officers to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Office of the Company on MONDAY, January 10, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M.
ALBERT FOSTER,
12 14 23t Secretary.

☞ THE MAHANOY AND BROAD MOUNTAIN RAILROAD COMPANY.—Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15, 1869.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company and an election for Officers to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Office of the Company on MONDAY, January 10, 1870, at 1 o'clock P. M.
ALBERT FOSTER,
12 14 23t Secretary.

☞ EAST MAHANOY RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22, 1869.
Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Company that a Dividend of Three (3) per Cent., free of State taxes, has this day been declared, payable in cash on the 15th day of January, 1870. RICHARD COE,
12 23 20t Treasurer.

☞ THE PARHAM NEW FAMILY SEWING Machines are manufactured at Nos. 224 and 226 S. FIFTH Street, and for sale on terms to suit all, at the salesroom, No. 704 CHESNUT Street. 1 4 6t

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. — THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown*. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27mwf§

☞ COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of NITROUS OXIDE, OR LAUGHING GAS, And devote their whole time and practice to extracting teeth without pain.
Office, EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets. 1 1 3t

☞ DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERATOR of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 911 WALNUT St. 1 26§

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ EVERY ONE SHOULD CALL AND examine the Parham Sewing Machine before purchasing, No. 704 CHESNUT Street. 1 4§

CLOTHING.

SAIL ON! SAIL ON!

The sale goes on!

THE PEOPLE ARE ASTONISHED AT OUR LOW PRICES.

THE EXCELLENCE OF OUR CLOTHES GIVES PERFECT SATISFACTION.

THE BEAUTY OF OUR FITS PLEASES ALL THE WEARERS.

THE VARIETY OF OUR STYLES MEETS EVERYBODY'S APPROBATION.

The continual question is,

"How can Rockhill & Wilson
Sell their goods
At such low prices?"

AND THE SALE GOES ON,
AND IT WILL GO ON
TILL ALL THE CLOTHES
ARE GONE OFF!

Reduction!
Thirty Per Cent.
On all Clothes.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
GREAT BROWN HALL,
603 and 605 CHESNUT Street.

BARGAINS IN CLOTHING.

GOOD BUSINESS SUITS..............$14, were $18
" " " ....$16 " $20
" " " ....$18 " $22
OVERCOATS........................$12 " $16

EVANS & LEACH,
No. 628 MARKET STREET,
12 30 2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS.

1870.
SPECIAL DISPLAY OF MUSLINS
AND
Linen Goods
For Housekeepers to make up for the Spring and Summer.
All the Leading Makes at Low Prices.
Also, continuation of our clearing sale of
SHAWLS,
SILKS,
DRESS GOODS,
CASSIMERES AND CLOTHS.
We take stock on the first of February, and in the interim bargains positively may be expected.
JOSEPH H. THORNLEY'S
Centrally Located Establishment,
N.E. Cor. of Eighth and Spring Garden,
10 16 tf PHILADELPHIA.

USEFUL PRESENTS
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
POINTE, REAL VALENCIENNE, THREAD AND GUIPURE } LACES
In Setts, Collars, Hdkfs., and by the yard.
TRIMMED AND EMBROIDERED SETTS,
ROMAN SCARFS AND SASHES,
GLOVES of every description,
INDIA AND CASHMERE SCARFS,
Together with an elegant stock of
SILKS, POPLINS, and every variety of
DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC. ETC.
J. W. THOMAS,
Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.,
9 11 4m5p PHILADELPHIA.

MRS. R. DILLON, NO. 323 AND 331 SOUTH Street, has a large assortment of fine Millinery for Ladies and Misses, Ribbons, Satins, Silks, Velvets and Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery, Crape Veils, etc. 1 4§

ZEPHYRS AND GERMANTOWN WOOLS, Stocking Yarns of all kinds; Tidy, Crochet, and Mending Cotton, wholesale and retail, at Factory, No. 1024 LOMBARD Street. 11 22 3m

CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES! CARRIAGES!

WM. D. ROGERS,
CARRIAGE BUILDER,
Nos. 1009 and 1011 CHESNUT St.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED composing the firm of
DALLETT & SON,
Have this day established a house in New York city, under the title of
DALLET, SONS & CO.,
For the transaction of a Shipping and General Commission business.
Philadelphia, January 1, 1870.
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JAMES DALLETT,
(Late of Dallett & Sazerac, New York).
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BOARDING.

BOARDING. — TWO VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, with Board, may now be secured at No. 1909 CHESNUT Street. 1 4 3t

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

"Il Trovatore" at the Academy of Music—The First Appearance in This City of Signor Lefranc.

Verdi's opera of *Il Trovatore* was first produced at Rome in the year 1853. Although not the best of his compositions, it has become a universal favorite, and in accordance with the public taste it has, for years past, been almost invariably selected by managers for the opening night of a season. This traditional custom was followed at our Academy of Music last evening, at the inauguration of the first instalment of Italian opera that we have had this winter, and the house was fairly filled on the occasion. The cast was, to Philadelphia, almost entirely a new one, as follows:—"Manrico," Signor C. Lefranc; "Leonora," Madame Carolina Briol; "Azucena," Madame Eliza Lumley; the "Count di Luna," Signor Reyna; and "Ferrando," Signor Barili. Of this list the last-named alone has been familiar to us in the past, and his *role* last evening was comparatively unimportant. The occasion was therefore one of novelty as far as the singers were concerned, if not with respect to the opera.

Signor Lefranc made his first appearance before an American audience at New York early in November last, and at once achieved a reputation of the very highest character—so high, in fact, that he came to be talked about as the greatest tenor that has appeared on the American stage. The audience, therefore, was prepared last evening for an unusual display of vocal power, and as the opera progressed was destined not to suffer disappointment. In the famous serenade of the first act, before the audience has been favored with a glance at the hero, he created a favorable impression, but still, in a measure, fell short of the expectations which had been formed of him. In this aria Brignoli has been remarkably successful, giving full expression to the marvelous clearness and purity of his tones, and Signor Lefranc's performance was not, in these respects at least, equal to that of the former. But it displayed a voice of the robusto order, rare in strength, compass, and sweetness, and by his earnest and precise execution he at once made his way to the hearts of his audience. When, in response to generous applause, he presented himself before the house, he showed a good presence and a manly bearing, which, added to the high degree of dramatic power displayed throughout the evening, tended greatly to increase the measure of his success. From the starting point to the close of the second act, Signor Lefranc fairly maintained his hold upon the audience; but the scene with "Leonora" in the third act showed, in the early part, a falling off in strength and freshness. This was, however, but a preparation for the finale, and when he touched the first note of the aria *Di quella pira* there was manifested a power and earnestness which had not been exhibited before. The entire morceau was executed in admirable style, and terminated with a feat in vocal gymnastics which has perhaps never before been equalled, certainly never surpassed, in this city. At the words *O teco almeno*, he substituted for the G sharp of the composer's score the high or chest C, gliding down from this giddy height to the following A, without a flaw or break. As his voice was poised for a moment upon this high note, it had an almost unearthly sound. The effect upon the audience was miraculous, magical. A wild, delirious shout greeted the achievement, and the tempest of applause was continued with so much eagerness that the entire contrast and full effect of the feat were absolutely marred. When the curtain fell Signor Lefranc was called to the front, and in response to the enthusiastic ovation which he received he motioned the curtain up again. The wonderful performance was then repeated, with fully as much ease and grace as in the first instance; but again the impatient eagerness of the audience to testify their unbounded approval led to a repetition of the storm of applause, which marred the effect in a greater degree even than before.

The daring achievement by which Signor Lefranc thus carried his hearers by storm is one which but few tenors have ever been able to attempt, and the history of the art contains no record of a more complete and satisfactory success. But few of his predecessors have been endowed with a vocal organ which permitted them to make the attempt, and several who have been reckless enough to venture it have encountered a failure measured only by their audacity. In *Trovatore*, the chest C, as every one familiar with the opera well knows, is merely an interpolation, brought in by Signor Lefranc for the purpose of displaying the rare compass of his voice. For this reason, there may be some hypercritical persons who will accuse him of vocal trickery, but the accusation does not detract in the slighest degree from the fact that he is endowed with a quality of voice as wonderful as it is of rare occurrence, and there are few who witnessed its display last evening who would willingly have robbed themselves of the electrical effect which it produced. On Wednesday evening, when Rossini's *William Tell* will be given, with Signor Lefranc as "Arnoldo," he will have a legitimate opportunity to play upon this note. This opera is one of the very few in which composers have ventured upon its introduction, and Signor Lefranc last evening demonstrated his entire ability to cope with it and all its requirements.

In the fourth act Signor Lefranc gave a fresh and even execution, but did not achieve in the famous tower song, *Ah, che la morte*, a success that was unprecedented, although it was perhaps a more artistic performance than his chest C, and he continued to display resources of voice and manner which are at the command of but few of his rivals.

Madame Carolina Briol, who made her first appearance before a Philadelphia audience last evening in the somewhat exacting part of "Leonora," achieved a creditable success. Her voice takes a high range, and is marked by much evenness and careful cultivation; but it lacks, in a measure, the very desirable quality of genuine sympathy. Madame Eliza Lumley, who essayed the *role* of "Azucena," gave a satisfactory performance of a part which is capable, however, of a much greater degree of elaboration both in singing and acting, than she can compass. Signor Reyna's "Count di Luna" was decidedly poor. His voice is a baritone of considerable power, but his execution last evening was sadly marred by his carelessness, the *Il balen*, especially, being very indifferently sung. The chorus and the orchestra were both satisfactory, and the performance, as a whole, a smooth and even one, rendered noteworthy, principally, by the wonderful achievement of Signor Lefranc with his chest C.

"Champagne" at the Chesnut.

The new play by Miss Laura Keene and Miss Matilda Heron, entitled *Champagne; or, Step by Step*, was produced at the Chesnut Street Theatre last night to a full house. It is one of the later school of realistic-sensational dramas, with a great deal less violent improbability than some others of the same class, with a considerable quantity of nonsense in it, but with some clever dialogue, not a few powerful situations, and oftentimes with passages which are filled with genuine pathos.

The story is not particularly novel. A young merchant, upon his wedding-day, drinks a glass of champagne for the first time in his life. It becomes a habit gradually; he requires stronger liquor, makes a beast of himself, and rushes not only into this kind of dissipation, but into wild speculation, which ruins him. He sinks at last to the very lowest depths of degradation, from which he is rescued finally by his love for his child. "Ten Nights in a Bar-room" and half-a-dozen temperance tracts might have furnished this much of the material of this play; the rest is an exaggerated satire upon modern fashionable society. The drama is full of faults, some of which do violence to the common sense of the spectators. But this, perhaps, is allowable in a play of this kind—a play designed to present strong effects to audiences not disposed to be critical, and to excite sympathy, laughter, or indignation, regardless of the methods used to secure the result. None of the characters are new: the merchant rushing to rum and ruin is about as familiar a figure as any in moral novels; the designing villain differs from his frequent counterparts only in name; the opulent uncle always on hand with cash and good advice and blessings is met with everywhere but in real life; the managing mamma, who is devoted to society and to securing husbands for her daughters, is known in real life and everywhere else; the rural aunt, with antique bonnet and queer figures of speech, is an old friend of the small novelists and dramatists who want to enliven the misery of their work by a little fun, while the "Dundreary" fop has been presented to us so often that we are tired of him.

Champagne was played very cleverly by the company. Miss Keene's personation of "Milly" was characterized by the grace, elegance, and feeling for which this actress is remarkable; Mr. Mordaunt's personation of the hero was in every respect admirable; Mr. Otis played "Frederick" rather better, we think, than he has ever played any similar character. As a personator of a languid swell, Mr. Otis excels any young actor with whom we are acquainted. Miss Laurens appeared as the "Aunt," and gave a very vigorous and very amusing performance, though we could not see the propriety of her adopting the Quaker costume. Any female Friend who used the expressions uttered by Miss Laurens last evening would be subjected to "discipline" immediately. Mr. Wallis, Mr. Stanton, and Mr. Jack acquitted themselves very cleverly. Miss Taylor had a rather uninteresting part to play, but she made the most of it. The piece is placed upon the stage in good style, with new and elegant scenery. We think it is destined to be successful. It is very much more entertaining than many dramas of the same class, and it is sufficiently extravagant to win popularity with those who admire realism combined with sensation.

"Not Guilty" at the Walnut.

In such a play as that produced last evening at the Walnut, the most important consideration is, of course, the opportunities afforded for the band and the drum corps, to distinguish themselves, the marching and countermarching of troops, and the opposing of hostile forces in battle array, with plenty of rattle and bang and red fire at the side scenes. *Not Guilty* contains all these elements of popularity in abundance, for the unfolding of the plot conducts us into the midst of the great Sepoy rebellion in India, and we are treated to the greatest battle-scene that has been attempted on the stage within the memory of the oldest play-goer. If the military features of the piece were all that was worthy of notice, however, we might dismiss it with a few uncritical words, as something that rested its claims for notice on matters outside of genuine dramatic action. *Not Guilty*, however, is in substance a really good play of its class, and it has real claims to favorable consideration. The plot is not as clearly defined as it might be, and a great deal is left to the imagination of the spectator, but still the thread of the story is made out with reasonable distinctness, and it would perhaps be carrying criticism to the verge of fault finding to expect every artistic excellence in the substance of the play itself when there are so many extras thrown in that are even more attractive to the public than the solid dramatic matters that support them. The story has the merit of being interesting in itself, and the author has managed it so as to give an effective climax to each act, which leaves the audience in a flutter of excitement to know what will follow.

The plot hinges upon the remarkable resemblance between "Captain Willoughby," a gallant officer of the British army, and a worthless vagabond named "Silas Jarrett," and we are informed that the incidents of the drama as connected with this last named character are founded on facts. "Silas Jarrett" commits a robbery and contrives that the evidences of guilt shall be fastened upon a young blacksmith named "Robert Arnold," who is found guilty and sent to Dartmoor prison. "Jarrett," with a view of keeping his victim in sight for his own protection, manages to get appointed as a warden of the prison, where he behaves in a most brutal manner to "Arnold." The latter, however, accomplishes his escape in company with another convict named "Jack Snipe," and they conceal themselves on board the frigate Dreadnought, and sail for India in the characters of an officer and his servant. "Arnold" distinguishes himself in the campaign against the Sepoy insurgents, as an officer in the same regiment as "Captain Willoughby." In the meantime "Jarrett" has been convicted of the crime of which "Arnold" was accused, has been transported, and has made his escape from the penal settlement to India. "Captain Willoughby" is killed by a stray shot in a great battle with the Sepoys, and "Jarrett," arriving on the scene just as he falls, is struck with the likeness of the dead man to himself, and makes haste to take advantage of the circumstance by donning the uniform of the dead officer. All of "Willoughby's" friends are deceived, although they notice a marked change in the demeanor of their friend, but they suspect nothing for a number of years, when the scene is transferred to England. and the pretended "Willoughby" aspires to the hand of "Arnold's" lady-love. Just as matters are coming to an unpleasant crisis "Jarrett" is recognized by "Jack Snipe" and two other ex-convicts, who had been the victims of his cruelty in Dartmoor prison, and is taken in charge by the officer of justice, to the satisfaction of his victims and all virtuous persons in the audience. There is some comic business that relieves in an agreeable manner the more sombre features of the piece, and there is a variety of characters that enable the actors to display their talents to advantage.

Mr. Walcott personated the ruffian "Silas Jarrett" and the gentleman "Captain Willoughby" in a highly artistic manner, and the other leading parts were very creditably rendered by Mr. Fawcett, Mr. Bradshaw, Mr. Chapman, Miss Annie Graham, Miss Rose Wood, and Mrs. Walcot.

Much pains has been bestowed upon the production of the piece, and the scenery and appointments are appropriate and elegant. The British army is represented by a corps of forty young ladies, who go through with a variety of military manœuvres with much precision, and the great battle scene in the third act is managed so as to produce a very exciting scene and effective tableau.

The City Amusements.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.—This evening the Brother Ricci's comic opera of *Crispino e la Comare* will be performed, with Signor Ronconi in his great *role* of the "Cobbler." Mad'lle Catalina Lami will make her first appearance in this city as "Annetta," and the remaining parts will be sustained by Signor Lotti, Signor Reyna, and Signor Barili. To-morrow evening Rossini's opera of *William Tell* will be produced in handsome style, with Signor Lefranc as "Arnoldo."

AT THE CHESNUT the new play by Laura Keene and Matilda Heron, entitled *Champagne; or, Step by Step*, will be repeated this evening.

AT THE WALNUT the military drama of *Not Guilty* will be performed this evening.

AT THE ARCH Mrs. Wallace's drama of *Little Dorrit* is announced for this evening.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE a great variety of entertaining minstrel performances will be given this evening.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE an attractive programme of mirth and melody will be presented this evening.

SIGNOR BLITZ and his son will amuse and bewilder the public this evening at the Assembly Building with feats of magic.

CHARLES W. BROOKE, Esq., will deliver a lecture at Concert Hall on Thursday evening next on the subject of "Irish Bards and Ballads." This is a theme that is worthy of an orator, and we are certain that Mr. Brooke will do it full justice. During the evening Madame Josephine Schimpf will sing a number of Irish airs.

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DRY FEET.—The most effectual way of guarding one's health is to keep the feet dry, and that can only be done by the use of India Rubber Overshoes, and as the inclement season is upon us, we would advise our readers to buy none but the best quality, which can only be had at GOODYEAR'S Headquarters, No. 308 Chesnut street, south side, Philadelphia.

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CHARLES STOKES',
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JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 S. Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article, furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

NEVER SAY DYE OR "NOT A DYE," but ask for PHALON'S VITALIA OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR. Examine it, you will find it clear; shake it, you will see that it has no sediment; apply it to your head, beard, whiskers, or moustaches, if grey or grizzled, and the color they wore before they faded will return to them.

RUBBER OVERSHOES AND BOOTS for Men, Women, and Children, can be had at retail at the very lowest prices. Goodyear's manufacture, old stand, No. 308 Chesnut street, lower side.

NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS

AT

WANAMAKER & BROWN'S.

MARRIED.

DE GINTHER—SEAZHALTZ.—On the 18th of November, 1869, by the Rev. J. B. McCullough, Mr. GEORGE W. GINTHER, of Roxborough, Philadelphia, to Miss SALLIE O. SEAZHALEZ, of Royersford, Pennsylvania.

McNEILL—TOLAND.—On Thursday, December 30, 1869, at the residence of the bride's father by Rev. M. H. Sisty, Mr. THOMAS McNEILL, of Hyattstown, Md., to Miss EMMA D. TOLAND, of this city.

DIED.

CATHERWOOD.—On the 1st instant, of gastric fever, ANDREW J. GATHERWOOD, in the 49th year of his age.

His relatives and male friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Tulpehocken street, Germantown, on Wednesday, the 5th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M. To proceed to Laurel Hill. Carriages will be in waiting at the Germantown Depot upon the arrival of the 1 and 2 P. M. trains from the city.

DERR.—On the 3d of January, after a lingering illness, GEORGE L. DERR, in the 69th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and Monroe Lodge, No. 88, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 913 N. Fifth street, on Thursday afternoon at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Cedar Hill Cemetery.

JOHNSON.—On the 2d instant, DAVID JOHNSON, aged 72 years.

The relatives and friends, and Henoosis Adelphos Lodge, No. 28, I. O. of O. F., and Mount Olive Encampment, No. 6, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1113 Marlborough street, below Girard avenue. Interment at Hanover Street Vault, on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

KELLY.—On the 2d instant, Mrs. MARY ANN, wife of James Kelly, aged 28 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1746 Germantown avenue and Fifth street, on Wednesday morning at 8½ o'clock. Services and interment at St. Michael's.

KING.—On Saturday, the 1st instant, SETH KING, aged 49 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 2136 Green street, on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock. Interment at Mount Moriah.

SAYBOLD.—On the 2d instant, WILLIAM H. SAYBOLD, aged 45 years.

His relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 241 Richmond street, on Thursday afternoon at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Mechanics' Cemetery.

STEWART.—At St. Jago de Cuba, November 10, 1869, of malignant fever, ROBERT BRUCE STEWART, engineer, son of P. Stewart, aged 46 years.

TAGGART.—Suddenly, on the morning of the 3d instant, WALTER, only son of Edwin R. and Elizabeth A. Taggart, in the 12th year of his age.

Funeral to take place from the residence of his parents, No. 1709 Arch street, on Wednesday afternoon, the 5th instant, at 2 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

WIRTZ.—On the evening of January 1, 1870, Mrs. HANNAH P. WIRTZ, in the 53d year of her age.

The relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her brother, A. B. Zane, No. 1418 N. Sixth street, on Thursday morning next, January 6, at 10 o'clock A. M., without further notice.

MOURNING DRY GOODS.

BLACK MOHAIR TAMISE, OR FRENCH ALPACAS.—JUST RECEIVED, ONE CASE OF MOHAIR TAMISE, FROM 65c. TO $1·00 A YARD.
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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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HAS JUST BEEN ISSUED BY
JOHN McKILLOP & CO.,
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TWO WEEKS MORE

The sales books of our houses are open for the inspection of the curious; and, while we are gratified with the

Large Success of our Mammoth Sale, we still have, by actual count,

1018 MEAN'S OVERCOATS,
915 MEN'S CHESTERFIELDS,
1160 MEN'S SACKS,
2872 PAIRS MEN'S PANTS,
3216 MEN'S VESTS,

718 BOYS' OVERCOATS,
678 BOYS' JACKETS,
1481 PAIRS BOYS' PANTS,
394 BOYS' VESTS,
732 BOYS' UNDERCOATS.

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At $8·00	Cost Elsewhere	11·00
At $10·00	Cost Elsewhere	13·00
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BOYS' JACKETS.

At $2·50	Cost Elsewhere	$3·50
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At $4·00	Cost Elsewhere	5·50
At $5·00	Cost Elsewhere	7·00

BOYS' PANTS.

At $2·50	Cost Elsewhere	$3·50
At $3·50	Cost Elsewhere	4·50
At $4·00	Cost Elsewhere	5·50
At $5·00	Cost Elsewhere	7·00

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MIGRATIONS OF SOUTHERN POPULATION.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

An army officer who has for some years held chief command in one of the Gulf States has been engaged in making observations and collecting facts regarding certain noteworthy movements of the elements of population that have latterly been going on in the South. It appears from the notes of the General that both the whites and the blacks of the Southern States have begun shifting very extensively their localities—the movement of the two races not being in the same direction, but towards different regions.

The white emigration from the old slave States lying on the Atlantic coast, and stretching to the Mississippi, has attracted the attention of the General. There is a great stream of laboring whites moving from these regions to the West, to the Arkansas and Red rivers and to Texas. At many points on the Mississippi the boats have not been able to put them across fast enough. It has seemed of late as though South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama would be depopulated of that element which formed the only link between the dominant white and the laboring black. The General says that, a short while ago, he travelled through Eastern Alabama with a large body of white emigrants; and he has come to the conclusion, after careful observation, that not less than 20,000 whites have left Georgia and Alabama within the year for Arkansas and Texas. The General accounts for these movements thus:—The white man, having at last discovered that he must work, is going, with all his household gods, where land is cheap and grain plenty, and where he can own the soil.

In regard to the freedmen of the Southern States, the General has observed that there is a very extensive movement of the colored population to the "black belt"—that belt of counties reaching from the Sea Islands in South Carolina, westward through Middle Georgia, Middle and Southern Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana. He says that the place of the whites departing from that region will be filled by the blacks who are moving in that direction, and whom he regards as the "only real emigrants" thither. He believes that if the colored people were educated so that they could write to their friends and represent matters to them, there would be an exodus of these people much greater than what has yet been seen from the more northerly parts of the Southern States to what he alternately designates as the "cotton belt" and the "black belt." As it is, the exodus is as yet limited, though it is none the less certain and definite. By reason of these movements now in progress—the movement of the laboring white westward and the colored freedman southward—the General believes that there will be a great change in the elements of population in certain parts of the Southern States. It appears to him assured that the status will be this: the old slave-master will be face to face with his old slave, now a freeman; and the negro will inhabit the black belt, and control it.

In so far as the observations of the General indicate facts that have come under his own notice, we recognize their value and importance. In so far as he indulges in speculation, it is not necessary that we should assent to them all to admit their interest. Some of the statements have been confirmed in a remarkable manner by advices we have received and news we have published, from time to time, from other sources. We have had correspondence from the far South alluding to the westward emigration of the poorer classes of whites; and the reason generally assigned for this emigration has been the same—the difficulty which poor men find in becoming *landholders* in the older States of the South, and the facility with which they can acquire *land* in the newer States of the nouthwest. The southward movement of the colored population has also been frequently referred to in our letters from the more northerly parts of the old slave States. Only a few days ago our Washington correspondent sent us some interesting news from Virginia on this subject. By this it appears that the active demand for negro labor in the far South is showing itself by the extraordinary efforts that are being made to secure colored emigration from Virginia. There are labor agents there representing whole communities of planters in the Gulf States. In the principal cities of Virginia they are doing an active business in hiring hands for the cotton and cane plantations of Mississippi, Louisiana, and Alabama. One of these agents advertises for negroes by thousands at from $15 to $22·50 per month; and in some cases additional inducements are offered, such as separate houses, rations, garden-patches, privilege to raise pigs, fowls, etc., and free transportation by rail. It certainly is not wonderful if, with such attractions, there should be a rapid growth of the colored population of the Gulf States, and a rapid decrease in Virginia and other border States.

The subject, in all its incidents and bearings, is one of very great importance. We hope to obtain such additional information about it as will enlighten us concerning its consequences. Particular pains, we hope, may be taken by the superintendent of the forthcoming census to gather all possible facts on the various features of these movements of population.

ANOTHER GREAT STATESMAN AGAINST CUBA.

From the N. Y. Sun.

Mr. Mark Twain favors the public with his views concerning the Cuban revolution. They seem to be of about the same tenor and value as those which Mr. Secretary Fish has occasionally avowed. We quote the summing up of Mr. Twain's opinions:—

> "In his self-sacrificing struggles for his country's freedom the Cuban patriot makes valorous use of every method and every contrivance that can aid the good cause. Murder, theft, burglary, arson, assassination, rape, poison, treachery, mendacity, fratricide, matricide, homicide, parricide, and all cides but suicide are instruments in his hands for the salvation of his native land; and the same are instruments in the hands of the 'oppressor' for the damnation of the same. Both parties, patriots and Government servants alike, stand ready at any moment, apparently, to sell out body, soul, and boots, politics, religion, and principles, to anybody that will buy; and they seem equally ready to give the same away for nothing whenever their lives stand in peril. Both sides massacre their prisoners; both sides are as proud of burning a deserted plantation, or conquering, capturing, scalping, and skinning a crippled, blind idiot, as any civilized army would be of taking a fortified city; both sides make a grand school-boy pow-wow over it every time they fight all day long, and kill a couple of sick women, and disable a jackass; both sides lie, and brag, and betray, and rob, and destroy; a happy majority of both sides are fantastic in costume, grotesque in manner, half-civilized, unwashed, ignorant, bigoted, selfish, base, cruel, brutal, swaggering, plantation-burning semi-devils, and it is devoutly to be hoped that an all-wise Providence will permit them to go on eating each other up until there isn't enough left of the last ragamuffin of the lot to hold an inquest on. Amen."

The spirit of these observations is identical with that of the Pharisee who "stood and prayed thus with himself:—God, I thank Thee that I am not as other men." Mr. Twain's self-conceit and self-glorification—to say nothing of his indifference to right and wrong—are something miraculous. Nothing exceeds them but his falsehood.

It is false that the Cubans have conducted their war with barbarity. They are not a base, a cruel, nor a treacherous race of people; and no instance can be demonstrated in which they have gone beyond the bounds of legitimate civilized warfare.

It is false that they have committed murder, assassination, rape, matricide, or the other crimes which this literary mountebank alleges.

It is false that they have been ready to sell their principles or their cause, or are now ready to do so. If they could have been bribed, the revolution would have been ended long ago. If they could be bought up now, it would not last a week longer.

It is false that they massacre their prisoners.

It is false that they mutilate the blind and helpless Spaniards who fall into their hands.

It is false that the Cubans are half-civilized, ignorant, brutal, swaggering semi-devils. We have known them long and well; and gentlemen of better principles, higher honor, more genuine cultivation, more civilized and refined manners, cannot be found in any country. We have never had the pleasure of beholding Mr. Twain, either in his ordinary costume or when dressed to appear as a clown in the ring; but he must be much more of a man than he has ever shown any sign of being, to bear comparison with those he so recklessly belies.

We are happy, however, to say that in one respect Mr. Twain does not depart from the fact. He says that the Cubans are "fantastic in costume," and this is true. Without organization, military education, experience, or resources, they have been waging war for fifteen months against an organized enemy possessing all these things, able to supply arms, ammunition, and clothing in abundance to all his soldiers, and with a numerous fleet, which the United States have just trebled, to guard the Cuban coasts and keep the patriots from receiving supplies. Under these circumstances the Cubans have necessarily fallen off very much in the completeness of their wardrobes. For instance, most of them have no shoes; most of them have very poor hats, if they have any at all; most of them are in rags; most of them are without medicines when sick or wounded; and this interferes with their personal appearance. In short, they are in as bad a condition as was Washington's army at Valley Forge. But they do not complain of these inconveniences, for they possess what is of more value than fine clothing—an honest hatred of the intolerable oppression of Spain, and a firm resolution to make their country free and independent. If their costume is fantastic, their hearts are right, their purpose deserves the sympathy and applause of all good men, and their cause is sure to triumph in the end.

We say their cause is sure to triumph, and our confidence is based not merely on its justice, but on one of the reasons for which both Mr. Fish and Mr. Mark Twain honor it with their disapprobation. We refer to the fact that the Cubans have not fought nor attempted to fight a great and decisive battle. Such battles are no doubt more showy than the guerilla warfare which they have adopted; but with their small forces—they have only 40,000 men armed with guns to cover all their vast territory—and with their limited and precarious resources, they are not sure of being able to get any more guns or ammunition—it would be criminal folly, insanity, for their leaders to peril all upon the issue of any single conflict. Their only safe policy is to wear out their enemy by constant alerts and harassments, and not attempt to crush him by any grand operations.

They cannot afford to run any risks, and we are glad to be able to report now, as we reported a year ago, that their wisdom is equal to the exigency of their situation. Spain sends a new army of 20,000 men to make good the losses of the last campaign, and there is but one proper way to deal with them. If the Cubans could obtain an unlimited supply of arms and other material of war, if they could arm a hundred thousand men for active campaigning, they could make shorter work of it; but that is out of the question. They must proceed cautiously, taking no chances that they can avoid, and keeping always in view as their object, to use up their opponents without ever giving them a chance to use up the revolution. This is a tedious method, and not satisfactory to soldiers on the grand scale like Mr. Twain and Mr. Fish; but it is eminently satisfactory to all who wish for the emancipation of Cuba, because it is the only way that is sure to win.

BOHEMIA AND IRELAND.

From the London Saturday Review.

Great Britain is not the only country in Europe with an Ireland. Every race except the Italian has made the effort to assimilate some population different from itself under more or less favorable conditions, and every race, except, indeed, the French, has failed. The exception is no doubt an extremely noteworthy one. The Frenchman, who cannot colonize, who never sympathizes with another race, and who has never been able to conciliate dependent peoples, can and does absorb men of many races, languages, and creeds so perfectly that in a generation their descendants talk and act as ardent Frenchmen. There has not, since the Revolution, been a serious insurrection in France based on a desire for independence, and Napoleon can rely on a Strasburgher or Savoyard as fully as on a Parisian or Norman. The Dane, however, with every advantage of title, of position, and of race, failed utterly to reconcile the Holsteiners; Prussia has rather superseded than conciliated the Poles of Posen; Russia has been defied by Poles when defiance was so hopeless as to resemble lunacy; and Austria in vain endeavors to conciliate or even to negotiate with races who have obeyed her implicitly for centuries. The speech delivered by the Kaiser to the Reichsrath is full of half-concealed fear lest the populations of the German side of the Leitha should ask terms inconsistent with the existence of the constitutional empire, and it is thoroughly understood that these fears are not the product of his own imagination. Everybody in Austria is demanding repeal at once. The Hungarians have actually got it, and might, one would think, be content, but they are carrying nationality to lengths which make even alliance an almost impossible arrangement. They are bound to assist the empire in all wars, and they have not violated the obligation, but their assistance in Dalmatia is neither liberal nor cordial. They say Dalmatia is theirs, which may or may not be right, and they do not want to reconquer it except for themselves, which must be wrong on any view of their imperial obligations. The attitude of the Bohemians, or rather of the Czech population of Bohemia, is, however, the most extraordinary. From the geographical position of their country, an almost complete enclave in Germany, it is nearly impossible that they should ever form an independent people. If Austria abandoned them, North Germany would swallow them up; and if Russia protected them against both, their country would be but a province ruled from St. Petersburg. Moreover, the Bohemians are not five millions in all, and among the three millions of Czechs reside two millions of Germans, who, in the event of an insurrection, would to a man side with their countrymen against a race whom they regard as radically inferior. The Czechs are admitted to all political privileges, send up their full complement of members to the Reichsrath, are taxed as all other Austrians are taxed, have, in fact, but a single grievance—common to them, and all German, Spanish, and Italian-speaking people within France, that no effort is made to keep up, far less to cultivate, their language. Their nationality, they say, as the Welsh say, is dying slowly out. Nevertheless, so little have the Germans, with all their resources, and their culture, and their belief in themselves, succeeded in subduing or conciliating the Czechs, that they are agitating for "repeal," that is, for the concession of further powers to the local Diet; and they press for a revision of the electoral law, in order that they may send up only Czechs, and so influence the Reichsrath on behalf of federalism. The old difficulty of the empire, the struggle between the unitarian and the federal principles, appeased for a moment by the concession of dualism, has revived again, this time within one of the co-ordinate powers.

The success or failure of this movement in Bohemia, and in many places similarly situated, will depend upon a very curious question, which the most thoughtful politicians will be the most reluctant to answer prematurely. There can be little doubt, in spite of the American war, of Sadowa, and of a very diffused tendency towards the agglomeration of great States, that civilization does exercise a certain seperating influence among races. As they advance, they perceive the differences between them more keenly, recognize more clearly the breaks in their interests, their habits, and their civilizations. Ireland is not nearer in sympathy to Britain, Poland to Russia, Naples to North Italy, Bohemia to Germany, Hungary to Austria, the Turkish States to Constantinople, than they were a century or two ago; but if anything, rather less near, rather more conscious of separate existence. Is that consciousness a temporary or a permanent feature in modern politics? If it is temporary, the world may go on without immense changes in the existing distribution of political power; the nations, as we call them, may last intact for centuries; but if it is permanent, they must sooner or later fly to pieces, and the world be recast as regards its foreign politics. On the whole, and with extreme diffidence, we incline to believe that the movement is not permanent, but it is the result, first, of the temporary disuse of one centralizing influence, physical force; and, secondly, of the immense increase in the apparent *volume*, as distinguished from the momentum, of all political movements whatsoever. Nations rebel more than they used, because rebellion is very much safer. If a nationality propounded claims of its own as against Rome, Rome swept it out of existence, and the sovereigns of modern Europe, till lately, have not been much more merciful. If Ireland had wanted a new tenure or Bohemia cried for autonomy a century ago, both would have been held down by force, their cities fired, their people slaughtered in heaps, until they had either abandoned those indiscreet wishes, or postponed their realization to the day when all things will come right. Now the highest penalty which falls upon them is a solemn lecture on the impropriety of their conduct, or, in extreme cases, an increase of a garrison which attacks nobody and nobody need attack. Supposing the disposition to separatism to be no stronger than before, this new facility of expression would make it seem stronger; and the seeming strength is indefinitely increased by the multitude of voices, once incapable of speech, now just sufficiently developed to join in chorus. The Irish kerne hated us just as much as the Tipperary Fenian, but he had not the power to send up a political prisoner as his chosen representative. The Bohemian serf fought far more desperately against Austria than the Bohemian peasant, but he had not the same idea of swelling the cry proceeding from a few isolated leaders. The armies of disaffection were always there. They are, we believe, no stronger, but they have a power of combined shouting which does not increase the difficulty either of negotiation or coercion, but only compels the General Government to negotiate with the people instead of a class, or to coerce through popular armies instead of a small trained force.

MEXICO DURING GRANT'S ADMINISTRATION.

From the N. Y. Herald.

In reviewing the history of Mexico since the restoration of President Juarez to power, and more especially the history of her finances, it cannot fail to be observed that notwithstanding the labored and unsuccessful effort of Mr. Payno, her eminent statistician and ex-Secretary of the Treasury, to prove, in an immense volume published by the republican authorities in 1868, that Maximilian had left an unfortunate and disastrous financial record, still the present administration in that bedridden country is doing sadly worse than the executed Emperor—apparently oblivious of the fact that there is a condition which a people may reach more destructive than bankruptcy. With reference to the policy of President Juarez or Mr. Romero in failing to pay for the arms and munitions furnished to the republic of Mexico in her late struggle against imperial intervention, it may at least be said in its favor that while it strikes a blow at the national credit, it yet has the single redeeming feature of rendering it difficult for any revolutionary party to purchase material of war with which to overthrow the Government. The revenues which have accrued to the nation, as shown by the reports of Mr. Romero for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1868, and June 30, 1869, have furnished barely sufficient funds for the meagre support of the civil employes of the nation and of a standing army of twenty-five thousand men—the latter being absolutely necessary for the existence of any semblance of a government in Mexico for a single hour. Native and foreign creditors of the nation see no prospect of a speedy or distant payment of principal or interest, and foreign capital has been leaving the country for investment within more hospitable shores. With such a condition of commerce and public credit, the revenues, which in 1868 reached only about twenty millions of dollars and in 1869 eleven millions of dollars, promise in the year ending June 30, 1870, not to exceed eight or ten millions—scarcely sufficient to sustain the Government, and with the English and Spanish creditors clamorous for their interest money, now unpaid for about three years, to say nothing of the holders of the American loan of three millions of dollars, and a further obligation of magnitude which promises to become a national debt, with the United States as the creditor, resulting from the labors of the Mexican commission now in session at Washington.

While these complications are accumulating and becoming more or less aggregated, the indications are that the internal and political disease of the country is becoming most alarming and perhaps fatal. The desperation of that portion of the liberal party which is not in accord with President Juarez is becoming marked, and there are rumors that it threatens a fusion with the old Church party, with the view of overturning the Government before the end of this Presidential term. Pretexts for such a measure will be abundant. The ambition of Mr. Lerdo, President Juarez's Secretary of State, it is believed, is driving the former to grasp after the Presidency, and, although professedly less talented than his brother Miguel, he desires to hand his name down to posterity by having his portrait hung among those of the Presidents of Mexico. The positiveness with which this Mexican statesman assumed the front on the occasion of the recent banquets given to Mr. Seward in the halls of the Montezumas, thus sparing Mr. Romero from the attacks of his enemies and the vituperations of an opposition press, is characteristic of the man; and that act and the comparative quietness of Mr. Romero confirmed the fact that Mr. Seward was a guest of the nation, and not of Mr. Romero. Mr. Lerdo is fearless as well as ambitious. He will most likely find pitted against him for the Presidency General Porfirio Diaz, and should the contest wage too warmly, it is not unlikely that President Juarez may consent to be nominated as a third candidate, and possibly may be elected. This election is to be held about the time of the rising from its session of the "Mexican Commission," and bids fair to be the signal for the sword and the firebrand. Should such a condition of things ensue, then, or earlier, as is most probable, the administration of General Grant, representing a nation which has already assumed responsibilities in the affairs of Mexico, may have it in its power, and may feel it to be its duty, to invite Mexico to "have peace," through the medium of a loan properly secured to our Treasury, by which the Government "on the throne" in Mexico may at least subdue its restive people for a while, or, if refused, through the medium of "moral suasion" vigorously applied.

THE TAXES AND THE DEBT.

From the N. Y. Times.

The cry still is, "Reduce the taxes!" The trading class is literally a unit in favor of reduction. The farmers are compelled, by falling prices, to pray for it as a measure absolutely necessary. The mechanics and laborers, who bore the hardship of high prices without a murmur while they were incident to a great national struggle, protest against that continuance of high prices which proceeds from exorbitant taxation. On no other subject are the people half so united or half so decided. They complain of the taxes as a burden beyond their strength. They know that much of the depression which afflicts industry, and much of the bitterness and peril of the trial which every branch of trade endures, grow out of the present system of taxation. We are sustaining the fiscal strain of war in a period of peace. We are paying the penalties of war years after the necessity for their exaction ceased. Hence the depth and universality of the demand for relief. East and West, North and South, insist upon it as a measure of justice and expediency—of justice, because this rate of taxation is in excess of the legitimate requirements of the Government; of expediency, because a diminution of the load is essential to the safety of great and varied interests, entering into the sum of national prosperity. The journals which oppose the demand are for the most part advocates of monopoly; they would withhold relief from the people for the aggrandizement of special interests, and the promotion of a policy that would precipitate resumption of specie payments at any cost.

The mistake of Mr. Boutwell's policy is that it aims at concentrating effort upon the reduction of debt long in advance of its maturity, regardless of the suffering and loss which that effort entails upon commerce and industry. It is persisted in, moreover, with strange indifference to the fact that the nearer we approach resumption the heavier existing burdens become, and that if resumption were effected the collection of these burdens would be simply impossible. Values are falling, but taxes remain the same. The farmer receives less for his products, the merchant less for his goods, the workman less for his labor, while the exactions of the Government continue unabated. Supposing specie payments to be restored without previous reform in the matter of taxation, the result would virtually be an increase of taxation; for though the rate remained the same, the available means of the taxpayers would be reduced. The effect of such a condition of things cannot be doubted. Such taxes in such circumstances could not be collected. There would be a falling off in the revenue at a time when its prompt and full collection would be of the highest importance to the credit of the Government.

It is not more certain that a return to specie payments is a work of years than that its accomplishment must be preceded by a large, well-considered, and eminently just reduction of taxes. No prudent financier dreams of hurrying resumption. Charlatans may talk of its feasibility, and interested classes will, for reasons of their own, foster the delusion; but practical persons, who have studied the experience of other countries, and know the difficulties which beset the trade and industry of the United States, are content to await the influence of time upon the national resources, and the operation of natural laws upon all the elements of productive wealth. Theories are worthless in such a case as this. Departmental or legislative declarations in favor of immediate resumption are mere legerdemain. The thing cannot be hastened without imperilling vast interests. But it may be facilitated by thrift and prudence on the part of the Government, and the country may be prepared for its action by lightening the load of taxation. The Secretary of the Treasury fails to comprehend the course of public opinion if he imagines that the story of what he is doing with the debt will reconcile the people to the burden he would perpetuate. They are in earnest in the cry for reduction of taxes. And if there is not to be reduction, large and immediate, the country will hold a Republican administration and a Republican Congress responsible.

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4 29tf JOSEPH LEEDS, Principal.

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

—From Porter & Coates we have received "The Pope and the Council," by Janus. Published by Roberts Brothers. This is the manifesto of the liberal Catholics of Germany against the machinations of the ultramontanists, which has excited so much attention in Europe. It treats on the three great questions to be brought before the Œcumenical Council—the Syllabus, the Assumption of the Virgin Mary, and Papal Infallibility—and subjects them to the tests of history and candid, dispassionate argument. This work is of great value at the present time, as it gives a view of the council and its objects from a Catholic standpoint, and shows the exact position assumed by the liberal Catholics, and the difficulties with which they have to contend in their efforts to maintain what they conceive to be the true doctrines of their Church. The authors evidently understand their subject thoroughly, and their testimony against the schemes of the Ultramontane party is the more potent as coming from Catholics who are evidently devoted to their Church and who evidently wish to see her brought into sympathy with the enlightenment of the age, and it is well worthy of the careful perusal of both Catholics and Protestants who wish to understand the exact bearing of the great questions that the assembling of the council has brought before the world in such a prominent manner.

—From Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger we have received "Flowers and Fossils, and other Poems," by John K. Stayman, Professor of Ancient Languages and Classical Literature in Dickinson College. The verses contained in this volume are evidently the work of a man of culture, refinement, and elegant taste. While they evince no very great poetical elevation, they never sink into triviality, and are evenly good throughout. Professor Stayman has the lyrical faculty well developed, and his poems show a fine sympathy with nature that gives even the most unpretending of them a charm. The following, which has just a suggestion of Hood, will give an excellent idea of the quality of Professor Stayman's verse:—

ALWAYS THE ROSE.

Now I am young, and spring is my song—
  Spring with its warmth and the bud of the rose;
When I grow older, when I grow colder,
  Then I may sing of the frosts and the snows.

Now, it is May day, life's in its hey-day,
  Everything buds and blossoms and glows;
When 'tis December, shall I remember
  To tell in my song how the wintry wind blows?

Nay, nay, even then, the songlet again
  Shall sing in old age, amidst winter's repose,
Of the seed and the blossom held close in his bosom,
  Awaiting the spring—'twill be still of the rose.

From the same house we have received "Velvet-Coat, the Cat," an interesting story for children, translated from the French of Madame Melaine Dumont by Lois Harnard.

—"Ecce Femina," by Carlos White, published by the author at Hanover, N. H., and by Lee & Shepard, Boston, is an attempt to solve the woman question. It is particularly directed against the arguments advanced by John Stuart Mill in his "Subjection of Women," although it gives a review of the whole subject, and is directed against the whole woman's rights movement, so far as it is an attempt to change the present constitution of society. Mr. White brings forward some cogent reasons why it is both inexpedient and improper to grant female suffrage; but his style is so loose and illogical that he will scarcely be considered as a very formidable antagonist by the Susan Anthonys and Elizabeth Cady Stantons who figure in the front ranks of the advancing phalanx of women; and he is certainly not the man to pit himself against such a thinker as Mr. Mill, who will grind him to powder in very short order if he condescends to notice him.

—J. B. Lippincott & Co. send us "Helen Erskine," by Mrs. M. Harrison Robinson. This is a story of English and continental society, which, without any great claims to originality in style or subject, is pleasantly written, and there is a large class of readers to whom it will prove entertaining.

From the same house we have received the January number of *Good Words for the Young*, which presents a series of excellent stories, sketches, and poetry suited to the tastes of juvenile readers by popular English writers. The illustrations are abundant, and very good.

—The January number of *The Philadelphia Photographer* gives as its "specimen" a photo-relief print by the Woodbury process. This picture, with the explanation of the process that accompanies it, will be appreciated by all who are interested in the photographic art. The magazine, as usual, is filled with excellent practical articles, that contain many valuable hints and novel ideas.

—From Turner Brothers & Co. we have received *Our Boys and Girls*, for January 8, and *Every Saturday* for the same date.

A CURIOUS picture of Arab domestic life has just been exhibited before the Court of Assizes at Constantina, in Algeria. A native, named Ben-Kemmari, was accused of mutilating his wife by cutting off her nose and upper lip in a fit of jealousy. The mother of the victim said that to cure her son-in-law of his jealousy she had consulted a much-venerated marabout, who had given her as a charm for her daughter a serpent's head wrapped up in hemp leaves, which was to be placed in the folds of her husband's turban. The woman appealed to the public present to prove that by this method she would have cured the man of his suspicions, and several Arabs at once took off their headgear and triumphantly showed the same talisman, while a native officer of the court, without being consulted, called out to the judge, "Yes, I have also a serpent's head; it gives strength to the man and fidelity to the woman." The prisoner was sentenced to eight years' hard labor.

—In replying to the felicitations of the Corps Legislatif, on New Year's day, Napoleon referred to the necessity for a perfect understanding between that body and himself, and stated that under the new condition of things he felt more confident of overcoming difficulties in the future

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS DESIRING THE BEST Publications, send to J. C. GARRIGUES & CO., at the Sabbath School Emporium, 608 ARCH Street. 12 14tuths3m

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In November will be commenced "*Man and Wife*," a new serial story, splendidly illustrated, by WILKIE COLLINS (Author of the "Woman in White," "No Name," "Armadale," and "The Moonstone"). New Subscribers will be supplied with HARPER'S WEEKLY from the commencement of the story to the end of 1870 for Four Dollars.

Critical Notices of the Press.

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RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

AFTER 8 P. M. SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1869.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n..10·30 A. M., 1·10 and	6·50 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	11·50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	9·45 P. M.
Accommodation	12·11 A. M.
Pacific Express	12·00 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock.

Pacific Express leaves daily. Cincinnati Express daily, except Saturday. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·30 A. M.
Erie Mail	6·30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 8·20 A. M., 3·40 and	6·25 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Fast Line	9·40 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·55 P. M.
Erie Express	12·55 P. M.
Southern Express	7·00 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	7·00 P. M.
Pacific Express	4·25 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·50 P. M.

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EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12·00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·30 and 8·10 A. M., 1·30, 4·15, and 7·00 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·30 A. M. and 4·15 P. M., will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, November 1, 1869, Trains will leave as follows, stopping at all Stations on Philadelphia, Baltimore Central, and Chester Creek Railroads:—

Leave PHILADELPHIA for PORT DEPOSIT from Depot of Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company, corner Broad and Washington avenue, at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia for Oxford at 2·30 P. M.

Leave PORT DEPOSIT for PHILADELPHIA at 5·40 A. M., 9·25 A. M., and 2·25 P. M.

On Saturday the 2·25 P. M. train will leave at 4·30 P. M.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
1 1 1 President and General Superintendent.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR TIMBER.

OFFICE OF PAYMASTER U. S. NAVY,
No. 425 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 1, 1870.

Sealed Proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Timber," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on the 13th of January, for furnishing the United States Navy Department with the following TIMBER, to be of the best quality, and subject to inspection by the Inspecting Officer in the Philadelphia Navy Yard, where it is to be delivered within thirty days after acceptance of bid, free of expense to the Government, for which security must be given.

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6 pieces Yellow Pine, 45 to 48 feet long, 17 inches square—yards, to taper at ends to 9 inches.
1 piece Yellow Pine, 55 feet long, 18 inches square—jibboom.

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To be of the best quality, fine-grained Southern Yellow Pine, which has not been tapped.

No more sapwood than one-eighth of the face will be received on each corner. Deductions will be made in the measurement for all sapwood, axe marks, and improper squaring.

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1 3 9t Paymaster United States Navy.

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WINTER ARRANGEMENT
Of Passenger Trains, December 20, 1869.

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At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6·45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·10 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M. and Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·20 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·40 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9·30 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·30, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·30 and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·30 A. M., 12·45 and 5·15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7·30 A. M., 12·30 and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 8·05 A. M. and 12·45 M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mt. Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7·00 and 11·00 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·45 and 10·05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5·35 A. M., and 12·20 noon, passing Reading at 7·20 A. M., and 2·00 P. M., arriving at New York 12·05 noon, and 6·35 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·30 and 11·30 A. M., and 6·50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 1·40 and 4·50 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8·55 A. M. and 3·20 P. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·10 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 7·30 A. M. and 3·40 P. M., from Brookside at 4·00 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·15 A. M. and 5·05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·30 noon, 5 and 7·15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 South FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·45 A. M., 11·00 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·40 P. M., 6·15 and 11·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6·25 A. M., 8·00 A. M., 7·45 A. M., 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 P. M., and 6·55 P. M.

Train leaving West Chester at 8·00 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4·40 P. M. will stop at Media, Glen Riddle, Lenni, and B. C. Junction. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7·45 A. M., and change cars at B. C. Junction, and going West, passengers for stations above B. C. Junction will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·40 P. M., and will change cars at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut streets cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8·30 A. M. and 2·00 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7·55 A. M. and 4·00 P. M.

WILLIAM C. WHEELER,
4 10½ General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 15, 1869, the Trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.	
MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	9·35 P. M.
" " Williamsport	7·40 A. M.
" arrives at Erie	8·20 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	11·40 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9·00 P. M.
" arrives at Erie	10·00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	7·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	6·00 P. M.
" arrives at Lock Haven	7·20 P. M.
EASTWARD.	
MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	8·40 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9·25 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6·20 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	4·00 P. M.
" " Williamsport	3·30 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	12·45 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Lock Haven	8·00 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9·45 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6·50 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport	12·25 A. M.
" " Harrisburg	5·20 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9·25 A. M.

Express East connects at Corry, Mail East at Corry and Irvineton, Express West at Irvineton, with trains of Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom...$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail.. 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express.... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6·30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.
At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, and 4·30 P. M., for Trenton.
At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.
At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Riverton.
The 11·30 P. M. Line leaves Market Street Ferry, (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and 10·45 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.
At 7·30 A. M., 2·30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., and 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.
At 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8·30 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.
Via Connecting Railway.

At 7, 9·30 and 11 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.
At 11·30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.
At 7, 9·30, and 11 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.
At 7, 9·30, and 11 A. M., 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M. for Bristol.
At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.
The 9·30 A. M., 6·45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.
FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.
At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.
At 11 A. M. from West Philadelphia Depot and 5 P. M., from Kensington Depot, for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.
FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2·15, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11·30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.
At 7 A. M., 2·15 and 6·30 P. M. for Lamberton and Medford.
At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 3·30, and 5 P. M., for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.
At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.
At 7 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.
WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
On and after MONDAY, Nov. 22, 1869.
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3½, 4·05, 4·35, 5, 5¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9·20, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 6·55, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 10·50, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3·50, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train and 3½ and 5½ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2, 4·05, 7, and 10½ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8·15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9½ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9·20, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3½, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4, 4½, 5¼, 6¼, 8·05, 10·05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5·40, 6·25, 7, 7¾, 8·50, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, 8, and 9½ P. M.

The 7½ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane.

The 4 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4, 4½, 5¼, 6¼, 8·05, 10·05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6·10, 6·55, 7½, 8·10, 9·20, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¼, 8·30, and 10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.

PLYMOUTH RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 7½ A. M., 4½ P. M.

Leave Plymouth, 6¼ A. M., 4½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, ROCHESTER, NIAGARA FALLS, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Takes effect November 22, 1869.

Fourteen daily trains leave Passenger Depot, corner BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 8·00 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

At 9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and points on, via Lehigh Valley Railroad, New Jersey Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

At 1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and Hazleton.

At 5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8·45 A. M., 2·45 and 4·15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., and 11·30 P. M.

For Abington at 1·15, 5·20, and 8. P. M.

For Lansdale at 6·20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9 A. M., 2·15, 4·40, and 8·25 P. M.
From Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 4·30 and 7·05 P. M.
From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.
From Fort Washington at 9·25, 10·35 A. M., and 3·10 P. M.
From Abington at 2·35, 6·45, and 9·20 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·00 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

1 1 1 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.
FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
COMMENCING TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1869.

Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (Upper Ferry), at

8·15 A. M., Mail, for Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, Swedesboro, and all intermediate stations.

3·15 P. M., Mail, for Cape May, Millville, Vineland, and way stations below Glassboro.

3·30 P. M., Passenger, for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and all intermediate stations.

5·30 P. M., Woodbury and Glassboro accommodation.

Freight train for *all stations* leaves Camden daily, at 12 o'clock, noon. Freight received in Philadelphia at second covered wharf below Walnut street.

Freight delivery at No. 228 South DELAWARE Avenue.

Commutation tickets at reduced rates between Philadelphia and all stations.

EXTRA TRAIN FOR CAPE MAY.
(SATURDAYS ONLY.)

Leave Philadelphia, 8·15 A. M.
Leave Cape May, 1·10 P. M.

WM. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.
September 16, 1869 9 20

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 1 2½
ALEXANDER G CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

Sale at the Auction Rooms, Nos. 139 and 141 S. Fourth street.

SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, MIRRORS, CABINET ORGAN, FIRE-PROOF SAFES, HANDSOME VELVET, BRUSSELS, AND OTHER CARPETS, Etc. Etc.

On Thursday Morning.

Jan. 6, at 9 o'clock, at the auction rooms, by catalogue, a large assortment of superior household furniture, comprising—Walnut parlor suits, covered with plush, reps, and hair cloth; walnut chamber suits; cottage chamber suits; fine French plate mirrors; three superior rosewood 7-octave piano-fortes, made by John Ruck, S. Drucker & Co., New York, and R. Hasford & Co., New York; cabinet organ, made by S. D. & H. W. Smith; walnut secretaries and bookcases; walnut wardrobes, sideboards, extension and centre tables, lounges, arm chairs, hat stands, etageres, superior office furniture; fine hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows; china, glass and plated ware; fine engravings, two superior fire-proof safes, made by Evans & Watson and Farrel & Herring; large iron safe, made by Evans & Watson; gas-consuming and cooking stoves; cabinet-maker's bench, platform scales, chandeliers, sewing machines, handsome velvet, Brussels, and other carpets, etc.

Also, for account of whom it may concern, 7 rolls felting. 1 4 2t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 529 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance from Minor.

Sale at the Auction Rooms.

HANDSOME WALNUT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, FRENCH PLATE MANTEL AND PIER MIRRORS, ELEGANT SIDEBOARD, FIRE-PROOF SAFES, HANDSOME CARPETS, FINE CHINA AND GLASSWARE, FANCY GOODS, ETC.

On Wednesday Morning,

At 10 o'clock, at the Auction Rooms, No. 529 Chesnut street, by catalogue, a large and excellent assortment of household furniture. [1 1 3t

Administrator's Sale No. 837 S. Second street.

VALUABLE LEASE OF HOTEL, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ETC.

On Monday Morning,

10th instant, at 10 o'clock, at No. 837 S. Second street, the valuable lease for three years of an old-established hotel, rent $800 per annum; 12 bedsteads, mattresses, blankets, bedding, dining-room furniture, carpets and oil cloths, fine double-barrel gun, gold ring, etc. 1 4 5t

BY BARRITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS.
CASH AUCTION HOUSE, [11 24 ½
No. 230 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street.
Cash advanced on consignments without extra charge.

FURS. FURS. FURS.

SPECIAL SALE OF 450 FURS, ROBES, ETC., BY CATALOGUE,

On Thursday Morning.

January 6, 1870, commencing at 10 o'clock, comprising a fine assortment of ladies' and children's furs; also, robes, afghans, etc. 1 4 2t

CONCERT HALL AUCTION ROOMS,
No. 1219 CHESNUT Street.
T. A. McCLELLAND, Auctioneer.

C. D. McCLEES & CO., AUCTIONEERS
No. 506 MARKET Street.

SCOTT'S ART GALLERY AND AUCTION Commission Sales Rooms, No. 1117 CHESNUT Street, Girard Row.

Particular attention paid to out-door sales at moderate rates. [12 29

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 240 MARKET Street.

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. 1870
SPRUCE JOIST.
HEMLOCK.
HEMLOCK.

1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. 1870
SEASONED CLEAR PINE.
CHOICE PATTERN PINE.
SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS.
RED CEDAR.

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. 1870
FLORIDA FLOORING.
CAROLINA FLOORING.
VIRGINIA FLOORING.
DELAWARE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
FLORIDA STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. 1870
WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK.
WALNUT BOARDS.
WALNUT PLANK.

1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. 1870
UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER.
RED CEDAR.
WALNUT AND PINE.

1870 SEASONED POPLAR. 1870
SEASONED CHERRY.
ASH.
WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
HICKORY.

1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' 1870
CIGAR BOX MAKERS'
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS,
FOR SALE LOW.

1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. 1870
CAROLINA H. T. SILLS.
NORWAY SCANTLING.

1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. 1870
CYPRESS SHINGLES.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11½ No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

UNITED STATES BUILDERS' MILL,
FIFTEENTH STREET, BELOW MARKET,
ESLER & BROTHER, Proprietors.
WOOD MOULDINGS,
BRACKETS, ETC.
BALUSTERS AND TURNING WORK.
A Large Stock always on hand. 9 11 3m

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—
1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.
1 COMMON BOARDS.
1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS.
WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS.
YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4¼.
SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES.
HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES.
PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY.
Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,
11 24 6m FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets.

LUMBER UNDER COVER
ALWAYS DRY.
Walnut, White Pine, Yellow Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Shingles, etc., always on hand at low rates.
WATSON & GILLINGHAM,
29½ No. 924 RICHMOND Street, 18th ward.

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JUST PUBLISHED,
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Book-keepers and all others having to use an Index will find this a very valuable book.

By using the "Catch-word" Index, it will not only save time and eyesight, but the finding of a name quickly is a mathematical certainty.

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EMPIRE SLATE MANTEL WORKS.—J. B. KIMES No. 2126 CHESNUT Street. 11 2wfm6

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

ANOTHER LANDMARK GOING.

Sale of a Church Property—The Building of the Scots Presbyterian Church to be Abandoned—Sketch of its History—The Graveyard Belonging to the Church—Interesting Epitaphs.

The old Scots Presbyterian Church, on Spruce street, above Third, is now advertised for sale, and within a twelvemonth from the present time it will in all probability have passed into other hands, and perhaps be among the things of the past. The congregation at the present time consists of about ninety souls, all of whom are willing and anxious to hold to the old church and building, but various circumstances render it necessary that some change should be made. The church has been without a settled pastor for some time, but it is not the intention of the congregation to disband. They expect, as soon as circumstances will permit, to alter their location and build a new edifice. No definite plan, however, has yet been decided upon. The want of a suitable minister who will build up and resuscitate the church, and the impossibility of finding such a one at the present time, are the immediate causes for the sale. If such a person could be found, the building would be withdrawn from the market, and the church would again open its doors to the people.

Though the church is known as the Scots Presbyterian Church, there are not probably more than one or two persons at the present time connected with it who are of immediate Scotch descent. It was formerly composed entirely of persons of Scottish birth and parentage.

This ancient church was first founded about the year 1750, but was not then known as the Scots Presbyterian Church. That was the title it took when the act of incorporation was granted in 1779.

The first formation took place on a lot in Shippen street, between Third and Fourth, which is still in the possession of the church. Here a building was erected 27 feet in width by 40 feet in depth. This has long since disappeared.

The title-deeds of the present property on Spruce street are dated 1771. The building then erected was entirely altered and enlarged in 1843, so that no trace of the old structure remains. The tablet on the front of the present building bears the two mentioned dates, and gives the year 1771, in which the title-deeds were executed, as the date of foundation: but the church itself was in existence at a much earlier period.

The Rev. Mr. Proudfit, from Scotland, was the first minister connected with this church of whom there is any record, but the Rev. Mr. Gellatly is supposed to have been the first pastor. David Telfair, whose remains lie buried in the Shippen street ground, formerly occupied by the church, was supposed to be the second. The minutes of the church meetings, which are now in the possession of its officers, do not go back as far as the date of formation. They only embrace the period subsequent to 1779, the date of incorporation. They however extend far enough to give many interesting particulars. Other minutes are in existence, but it is not known where they are.

The dates of the terms of service of Telfair, Gellatly, and Proudfit cannot be stated with any degree of accuracy, though an approximation can be made. The following is a list of the ministers who have been pastors of the church, complete as far back as the year 1779:—

William Marshall, from 1779 to 1786.
Robert Annan, from 1786 to 1802.
James Gray, D. D., from 1804 to 1815.
Robert McCartee, from 1816 to 1821.
James Arbuckle, from 1822 to 1824.
William L. McCalla, from 1824 to 1835.
Alexander Macklin, from 1835 to 1859.
N. W. Conklin, from 1861 to 1863.
David A. Conningham, from 1864 to 1866.

Since that time the church has had no settled pastor.

This church is also known as the Eighth Presbyterian, but other and younger churches are known as the Fifth and Sixth. This is accounted for by the fact that this corporation did not join the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in America until 1822, while under the pastorate of Mr. Arbuckle, when it received its number. Previous to that time it had been in correspondence with the Associate Synod of Edinburgh.

The records show many curious and interesting incidents connected with its history. In the revolution the building was used as a hospital by the British during their occupation of the city.

The damages done by the soldiers appears to have been considerable, for in the minutes of a meeting of the corporation held about that time we find that a committee was appointed to wait upon Dr. Morgan and Jasper Carpenter, and that the committee were empowered to settle damages done the meeting-house and ground. This Morgan and Carpenter are supposed to have been referees put forward to settle the claim. In the minutes of a later meeting we find that a report was made, stating that a lawsuit had been commenced against this Jasper Carpenter for damages done by him to the pews, and the fence around the meeting-house. The minutes of a meeting held December 14, 1779, state that at a former meeting two men, carpenters by trade, named Samuel McClure and Frazer Kinsley, had been appointed by the corporation to assess the damages on the church property, and the following formidable account then follows:—

To 50 yards frame divisions, at £10½	£502	4s.
To 80 yards and 4 feet of quarter round framing, at £18	1448	0
To 748 feet of seats, at 10s.	374	0
To 205 feet of brackets, at 13⅛s.	136	13
To 48 feet of under boards, at 10s.	24	0
To 301 feet of coping, at 13s. 4d.	200	13
To 342 feet mouldings, at 6s. 8d.	114	0
To 2827 feet pine boards, at £350 ₰ 1000 ft.	989	9
To 400 feet cedar do., at £100 ₰ 1000 feet	160	0
To 30 pounds nails and glue	142	0
To 49 pairs hinges	472	0
To fence, 2034 feet culing boards, at £300 ₰ 1000 feet	610	4
To 38 red cedar posts, at £3 ₰ post	114	0
To 4 pairs hinges, at £3 ₰ pound	120	0
To 25 pounds nails, at £3 15s. ₰ pound	93	15
Total	£5500	18s.

In this account the frame divisions mentioned in the first item are the partitions between the pews. The 48 feet of under boards are the boards which were at the time laid directly on the ground, in place of regular built flooring. The 301 feet of coping were for the resting boards which were placed in the front of the old high-back pews, below the top, for the greater comfort of the worshippers. The old residents of Philadelphia will remember them well. The culing boards were for the fence, and are the roughest kind of unplaned boards. The 4 pairs of large hinges are supposed, of course, to have been wanted for the gate. Carpenters and hardware merchants will notice the great difference in the price of nails between that time and ours. The difference is decidedly in our favor.

A careful search of the minutes does not reveal the fact that any payment was ever made of this elaborate account.

The congregation appears to have had a good record in reference to the struggle for American indepence. There was certainly no wavering or neutrality in its loyalty. In the minutes of a meeting held in May, 1786, a motion was passed that "no man (natives excepted) can vote or be elected a member of the corporation until he presents his certificate of his having taken the oath of allegiance to the State"—a royal precedent this for our Southern brethren.

About the same time a trouble took place with Mr. Marshall, one of the pastors, on account of the same sentiment. The story is doubtless partly legend only, but it has a good foundation, as the records show. Some of the incidents are plainly matters of history. There was certainly some trouble in the congregation, which resulted in the resignation, if such it might be called, of Mr. Marshall.

It appears that, during the Revolution, Marshall, who was of British sympathies, left the church for a time and went into the country. When he returned the church refused to receive him, and at a meeting of the corporation held in 1786, it was resolved by a majority of six against three that the church should close its doors during the continuance of the trouble. John Purdon, the famous author of "Purdon's Digest," has his name recorded among the loyal six. He was at that time President of the Board. He was also put upon a committee to represent and manage the affairs of the church in whatever trouble might arise from this affair, regarding the rights of the estate or the house of worship. The adherents of Marshall were prohibited from using their pews, and a resolution is recorded declaring the pews of such adherents vacant. A resolution was also passed the same year, stating that ten dollars should be collected weekly for pulpit supplies, which shows that Marshall did not enter his pulpit after the church had been closed against him. In this last resolution we meet the dollar mark for the first time in place of that for the English pound.

The party spirit on account of this affair ran so high that it is even said, though with what truth we cannot say, that one of the stout and hearty parishioners threatened, should the pastor again enter the church enclosure, to take him by the nape of the neck and any other convenient part of his person, and land him on the other side of the fence. This does not appear ever to have been done, but some say that at one time there was so much party spirit that a riot was apprehended. The Mayor was appealed to, who stationed cannon in the neighborhood; one at the corner of Third and Spruce, and another commanding the small street directly opposite the church, now Bingham's court.

Mr. Marshall finally withdrew from the contest, and he and his followers founded another church in Walnut street above Fourth. This church is now worshipping at Broad and Lombard streets, where Marshall's remains have been interred. The curious can read his name on a marble slab directly in front of the present building.

The Old Scots Church was not only noted for its patriotism at that time. In our late war for the putting down of the Rebellion it was also of the true blue. This little church, in proportion to its size, then sent more young men into the army than any church in the city. With a membership of less than a hundred, counting old and young together, no less than twelve young men were sent to do battle for their country, many of whom now fill soldiers' graves.

The graveyard belonging to this church on Shippen street, formerly the site of the first building, is a place of interest to the antiquarian. It is situated on the south side of Shippen street, about half way between Third and Fourth. Its existence is hardly known, save to those immediately interested. A high, close board fence, covered almost entirely with the stock of the bill-poster, is all that meets the eye of the passer-by on the street. There is no entrance or gateway on the Shippen street front, and the lot is surrounded by houses and high walls on the other three sides. Entrance can be had through one of the houses adjoining the ground and facing a court to the westward. The former entrance to the lot was on that side, and when the row of houses was erected an injunction was taken out compelling the property-owners to provide an entrance through one of the houses in the row.

On entering the enclosure a peculiar scene for our great city is revealed. The visitor finds himself in a large lot about seventy by one hundred feet, closed in by houses, and containing, perhaps, about twenty gravestones.

Three large willow trees, two of them of immense size, overshadow the graves. But the sight is one of desolation.

The stones are old and battered, many of them are weak and tottering, and some are entirely overthrown. Some have sunk into the earth so that the tops only are visible, and others have been broken and the jagged ends left standing. Tall weeds and rank underbrush have been luxuriating on the ground during the past summer, and their remains trip the foot of the visitor. Old refuse of all kinds lies scattered around; old and broken bottles, jugs, bones, heaps from barrels, pans, ashes, and every variety of rubbish which could be thrown over the walls and fences or deposited from the surrounding houses.

In some parts there is a bad putrifying odor, but whether from the refuse on the surface, or from the disturbed ashes of the sainted dead, cannot be told. The former is more probably the case. The ground is uneven and irregular from the sunken mounds. Though the yard contains only some twenty stones, there are perhaps numberless graves. The mounds, even those marked with the monuments, have all disappeared. On the occasion of our visit, a dog kennel on end under the largest tree, and a clothes line, filled with clothes, stretched over part of the graves, probably belonging to the house through which entrance had been made, gave an additional contrast to the character of the place.

The grave of Mrs. Duncan, a native Scotch lady, believed to have been the originator of the church, occupies a prominent position in the yard. She and her two sons lie buried together, covered with a large horizontal marble slab. The slab is supported on marble sides, and is the largest and most conspicuous of the number. A pile of old bricks and dirt had to be cleared away before the inscription was at all visible. Even then the name only could be distinguished. Old time had been too much for the stone-cutter. The first two figures of the date, one and seven, could be made out, but the rest was gone. It would take an Old Mortality to decipher and restore it.

The grave of David Telfair, one of the earliest pastors of the church, of whom mention has been made, is side by side with that of Mrs. Duncan. It also is covered with a flat marble slab. The inscription can be read with ease, but otherwise the stone is in a worse state of preservation than Mrs. Duncan's. The supports of the slab have nearly all fallen or been knocked to pieces, and the stone itself looks as if it might soon follow their example. It bears only this simple inscription:—

"The Rev. David Telfair,
Departed this life April 11, 1789,
In the 69th year of his age."

A short ramble through the inclosure reveals the fact that there are several more interesting graves and inscriptions. The grave of Rabert Tate, who died October 5, 1823, bears the following now rather well-known epitaph:—

"Remember, man, as you pass by,
As you are now, so once was I;
As I am now, so you must be.
Prepare for death and follow me.

This is inscribed on an upright and rather fanciful tombstone, judging from the surroundings.

Another, to the memory of Ann Smith, 1826, bears the following stanza, wholly without punctuation, and somewhat altered from the form in which we know it. The readers of obituary notices in our daily papers can testify how popular it has since become. We seldom, at the present time meet with the whole of it, as in this instance. It reads thus:—

Afflictions sore long time I bore
Physicians were in vain
And death did seize
And ease me of my pain
Weep not for me my mother dear
To grieve it is in vain
Christ is my hope you need not fear
But we shall meet again

On inquiring of an old lady, bent nearly double with her age, who had admitted us to the grounds, whether it was intended to hold the ground in its present condition for any length of time, she answered, "They have tried to sell it, they have tried to build it, but it can't be done." Then raising her hand and pointing from her doorway to the tombstones, "Them as sleeps yonder can't be disturbed;" and so, we suppose, it is.

What better proof of the folly of long burials can there be than this graveyard, even if the idea does grate somewhat upon our present sensibilities? When those who are intimate friends of the dead are themselves gone, who is to care for the graves of those who have first fallen to sleep? It would be better for the owners of the ground and for the bodies of the dead themselves, if they could be removed and the ground sold. If those most interested lose heart and do not care to keep a graveyard beautiful and in order, or if they are too poor to do so, it must certainly become neglected. Our titles to burial lots are made impregnable that the feelings of relatives may not be disturbed, and if relatives are living who are opposed to any change, it is certainly well that it is so. But when relatives are gone and there are none to make objections, then, according to that system, the dead must lie neglected and alone. If the dead could speak, would they rather have their dust disturbed and removed, desecrated as we call it, or rest in such an unsightly spot as this? Perhaps the Parisians and Romans have the best of us, though their customs sound strange to our ears.

We notice that the enterprising firm of John McKillop & Co. have already issued their Commercial Register for 1870, which is said to greatly excel all former issues, and to be the most comprehensive and reliable work of the kind ever published in America. Owing to the large increase of their business, they have been compelled to remove from their former offices, over Drexels', to the larger rooms, No. 16 South Third street, formerly occupied by Smith, Randolph & Co., bankers. These they have fitted up with much taste and elegance, and are now prepared to respond to all demands from those who need the services of a commercial agency. We wish them a continuance of the confidence and patronage which have been extended to them by a large majority of the leading merchants of Philadelphia.

The Assassin of President Lincoln.—The photograph of J. Wilkes Booth, the assassin of President Lincoln, has been removed from the Rogues' Gallery, but the likenesses of Probst, Winnemore, and Williams still remain. Chief Kelly has no knowledge of who carried away the picture. A week or two since the photograph of a noted thief was spirited away, and when the Chief was notified of its disappearance he issued an order making the detective officers responsible for the pictures in the gallery. The photograph recently stolen was traced to the possession of a certain individual, who was made to return it.

House Robbery.—Yesterday the discovery was made that the residence No. 1511 Brown street had been entered and robbed. The family who are the occupants of the dwelling left on Friday to spend New Year's day with some friends, leaving the doors and windows, as they supposed, securely fastened. Returning yesterday, they found that the kitchen door had been opened and the house ransacked. An inventory of the goods remaining showed that two silk dresses, a silk sack, a pair of gold spectacles, and seven dollars in five cent pieces had been taken by the unlooked-for visitors.

Repair of the Break on the West Jersey Railroad.—The Superintendent of the West Jersey Railroad gives notice that the break which lately occurred on the line of that road has been fully repaired, and that it is now in good running order. The trains will run as usual.

Inquests During November and December.—William Taylor, Esq., entered upon his duties as Coroner on the 1st of November, 1869, and since that time has held 131 inquests. Ex-Coroner Daniels has not made any report of the number of inquests held by him the past year.

Serious Accident.—At 4 o'clock this morning Daniel Danvers, aged nineteen years, residing at No. 218 Dickerson street, whilst laboring under an attack of somnambulism, fell from the third story window to the pavement and was seriously, if not fatally, injured.

Meeting and Drill of the First Cavalry Regiment.—The officers and members of the First Pennsylvania Cavalry held a meeting last evening at their headquarters, No. 533 Chesnut street, when it was determined to give a ball for the benefit of the regiment. There was also a battalion drill at the same time and place, under the command of First Major Louis Wanner. The companies composing this battalion are:—Company A, Captain William Farthing; Company C, Captain William Troutt; Company K, Captain H. Franz; Company E, First Lieutenant McDonal. Each company has fifty men. The drill was gone through with in a creditable manner. The last return of the regiment shows 433 men in nine companies. The other thre companies have not made returns yet, but averaging rhem at 35 men each gives the regiment 533 men, including non-commissioned officers.

Hearings at the Central Station.—Before Alderman Kerr, committing magistrate, at the Central Station, this afternoon, was arraigned Emma Danfield, the queen of the "Forty Thieves." She was held in $1000 bail for a further hearing.

Patrick Campbell was charged with assaulting one James Dehan at Twentieth and Buttonwood streets this afternoon. He was held in $600 bail to answer.

John Gibson was charged with the theft of two coats from David Fergus. He was held in $600 bail to answer.

Julia Clark and Mary Brown were charged with the theft of a coat from St. Peter's School House, Fifth and Girard avenue. They were held in $600 bail each to answer.

Still Burning—Who will Put it Out?—The residents of our fair city, and especially the readers of the newspapers, will remember that on Christmas Eve a large fire took place in a grain and provision warehouse on the west side of Broad street, between Arch and Cherry. This fire is still burning or smouldering, causing great inconvenience to the neighborhood, and endangering millions of dollars' worth of surrounding property. It is the cause of frequent alarms and much confusion. The smoke from the ruins is a great nuisance, especially so to the congregation worshiping in the church at Broad and Arch. It should be somebody's business to attend to this thing, and have the fire finally extinguished. Whether or not the Mayor is somebody, remains to be seen.

Election of Officers.—At a meeting of the Catholic Philopatrian Literary Institute, held last evening at their Hall, No. 1635 Market street, the following gentlemen were elected to serve for the ensuing half year:—President, Rev. F. P. O'Neil; Vice-President, Daniel McMenamin; Corresponding Secretary, Charles P. Brady; Recording Secretary, George S. Murgitroyde; Treasurer, John H. Brady; Librarian, James Shields; Assistant Librarian, Thomas Lee. Board of Directors—William D. Carroll, Thomas M. Gorman, John F. Murgitroyde, Patrick McMenamin, Thomas Mooney, John P. McGovern, Edward Riley.

The Three-Ball Men.—The following named persons have been licensed by the Mayor to conduct the business of pawn-broking at their respective establishments for the space of one year, ending January 1, 1871:—John Rettew, Sarah S. Nathans, Henry Marcus, A. M. Marcus, Vincent P. Donnelly, Jacob Salinger, Jacob Cohen, Ansell Harnburg, Isaac H. Friedenburg, Isaac Nathans, Robert Johnston, McReal & Cameron, Kendrick & Bro., Isaac Saler, Isaac S. Isaacs, Isaac Henry, Isaac Marcus, and Henry Osborne.

Organized.—At a meeting of the School Directors of the Seventh section, held last evening, Penrose Fell was unanimously re-elected President of the Board and John Barr Secretary for the present year.

School Board Organized.—The Board of Directors of the Sixteenth School Section organized last evening by the election of John W. Lee, Esq., as President, and Thomas J. Beckman, Esq., as Secretary.

A GUNPOWDER PLOT.

The Red River Affair—The Capture of Dennis' Forces—A Plot for Blowing Up the Capturing Party.

A correspondent of the St. Paul *Press* writing from Fort Garry, says:—

People of America, friends of liberty and humanity, we, your friendly neighbors of the Red River Settlement, hasten to offer you our heartfelt thanks for the encouragement and approbation you have given us. We needed encouragement, for ours is a struggle for life and death. We were already scented by the bloodhounds. We are proud of the approbation of the American people. This will shield us from the misrepresentations of our enemies. We are as children, who have had a narrow escape from being strangled, and are yet exposed to the barbarian's knife; but America kindly extends to us the arm of protection and encourages us with her smile of approbation. She has advocated our cause before the world. She defends us, young aspirants for liberty, from our enemies, who would take advantage of our youthfulness to cut our throats. Some time ago we arose to a man in defense of our rights, which were declared by the public press to be just. We expelled the invaders of our rights. But what measures do they take? Baffled in their attempts to seize upon our lands, and unable to have immediate reinforcements from Canada, they resort to an infernal stratagem. Mr. McDougall writes to one of his satellites, Mr. Dennis, authorizing him to issue a proclamation in the Queen's name calling upon all loyal subjects to take up arms against the rebels, to pillage and burn their dwellings, to seize or destroy their cattle; in fact, engaging them to destroy at discretion the lives and property of all opposed to the entry of Mr. McDougall. Happily for the peace of the settlement all classes of the population were too much in our favor to respond to the call. But this "Hell Fire Club" devised another plan. They spread a rumor that discord and discontent reigned in our ranks, and so it was resolved to foment this disunion, and at the same time to raise a force to drive the rebels from Fort Garry. There was a high price given for traitors, but there was none to be found for any money. Their arms and ten shillings a day were provided from some unknown source, probably by the generosity of the honorable Hudson's Bay Company (some of those who were engaged have declared so anyhow). These arms and pay were given to all who would enter the lists for the loyal cause. This plan succeeded so well that there was a force of about one hundred men, armed to the teeth, quartered in the town of Winnipeg awaiting an opportunity of attack. Seeing that we, instead of being disunited, recruited our ranks daily by fifty or one hundred, the loyal force gradually diminished. A remnant, however, remained closely quartered in the house of a certain Mr. Schultz (an individual truly worthy of the presidency of the "Hell Fire Club" or of the "Star Chamber Council"). We warned them often but in vain to disperse if they wished to save their lives. At last, obliged to yield to superior numbers, they surrendered themselves prisoners, about thirty-six in number. Not wishing to treat them as they deserved, we quartered them in Fort Garry prison. We disarmed them and took possession of the house. We discovered that an attack had been prepared by which they could have shot down several hundred men without loading a second time. We could not account for our narrow escape—we suspected some plot. They told us by letter in the morning that they had made up their minds to surrender; but from that moment till their capture in the evening they were busily engaged in preparing a truly diabolical snare. When we took possession of the evacuated premises what did we discover? Large quantities of gunpowder hidden in the flooring, under the carpets, in the very ashes of the fire-place and adjacent to it; moreover, revolvers and firearms of every description, loaded and placed in a position to destroy life. But though the weather was cold our men continued the scares before affording themselves the comfort of a fire in the stoves. By an evident inspiration of Divine Providence, they examined even the stoves and stove-pipes, and what think you did they find? flasks of powder stuffed up through the pipes as well as firearms, loaded rifles, sixteen-shooters, etc., arranged so as to destroy those in the house. Moreover, in the vicinity of the pipes and immediately within reach of the fire, they discovered several kegs of gunpowder, and in the whole concern there were about thirty kegs, so that if our men had made a fire in the stoves, not only they, but the whole town of Winnipeg, would have perished by the flames. But the hand of Providence, which seems to have blessed our efforts from the commencement, protected us also from this treacherous stroke. From these facts judge the nature and character of our enemies, and the fate that awaited us had we fallen into their hands.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third Street.

BETWEEN	BOARDS.
$5000 City 6s, Old.. 2 days.... 94	100 sh Reading R...46·81 100 do...b30.47 1-16
$2000 Leh Val n bds. Cp..b30.... 92½	100 do.........46⅝ 200 do.........46⅝
50 sh Leh Val..d b. 52½	63 sh Penna .ls..c. 54⅜
3 sh 5th & 6th St.. 36	36 do.........54⅜
15 sh C & Am R....119	21 sh 2d & 3d St R. 40⅝
SECOND	BOARD.
$500 City 6s, New. 99½	$2000 Pittsbg 5s..ls. 76
$200 do....Old. 93¾	$2000 Phil & E 7s.... 82¾
$300 do....Old. 93¾	$5000 do.......ls. 82¾
$5000 C & A m 6s,'89 2dys.... 93	8 sh Leh N St.... 33¾ 8 sh Penna RR.. 54⅜
$1000 Le gold l....... 90¾	11 do.......ls. 54¾
$1000 do......... 90¾	17 sh Far & M Bk.117
$800 Sch N 6s, 82.. 54	9 sh Mech Bank.. 31½

WEDDING INVITATIONS ENGRAVED IN THE NEWEST AND BEST MANNER.

LOUIS DREKA,
Stationer and Engraver,
No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

THIRD EDITION

GENERAL NEWS.

Opening of the Pennsylvania Legislature—Appointments by the Governor—The Cuban Question Before the Cabinet at Washington.

The President Favors the Samana Bay Lease.

FROM THE STATE.

The Pennsylvania Legislature.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Harrisburg, Jan. 4.—The House was called to order at noon by Chief Clerk Selfridge, and after the members' certificates had been read an election was held for Speaker. The Democrats voted for R. B. Brown, of Clarion, and the Republicans for B. B. Strang, of Tioga, who was declared elected, and delivered the following speech:—

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives:—Permit me to express my thanks for the high honor you have done me in your selection to preside over your deliberations during the present session. That you may have no cause to regret it is my highest ambition; and that I may be able to perform my duties satisfactorily as well as with impartiality is my earnest desire. I trust that, while entertaining a proper sense of the honor you have conferred upon me, I have also some appreciation of the difficulties of the position, and need hardly suggest that your earnest support in the observance of those rules by which our business is governed, and that courtesy by which the asperity of our debates is moderated, will be absolutely essential to the harmony as well as the usefulness of our session. I am not aware what, if any, measures of great public importance are to be considered by us, and yet it can never happen otherwise than that the Legislature of a great State like ours should have important interests committed to its charge; and it is our business, and that of our successors, so to develop our agricultural and mineral resources, and so to foster and direct our internal improvements as to make our noble Commonwealth the garden and the workshop of the country, as well as what, by geographical position, she is fairly entitled to the highway over which the commerce of the nation shall pass. In doing this the people demand, as they have a right to require, that we should exercise the most rigid economy consistent with the end to be attained, and while the liquidation of our public debt, which has for years constantly been made, would seem to afford conclusive proof that the average legislation on financial questions has been calculated to protect the interests of the people, yet it must be admitted that there is still occasion for the exercise of a sound economy in very many directions and I sincerely hope our record on that subject during the coming session will satisfy the most fastidious. We must not forget that the people are our masters, and if we obey their clearly expressed will, looking to our constituents alone for counsel or control in the exercise of all our official duties, we shall not only meet the approval of good men everywhere, but will be able to extract the venom from the fangs of those who, seeking a notoriety which they can obtain in no other way, revel in indiscriminate attacks on the public men of the State, and connect themselves with the different political parties only to hawk at and tear them. Again, gentlemen, accept my sincerest thanks.

The Governor has appointed General A. J. Russell to be Adjutant-General of Pennsylvania, in place of Hon. Mr. McCreary, of Erie, who has resigned to accept a seat in the House.

Appointment by the Governor.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Harrisburg, Jan. 4.—Judge Hiram C. McCoy has been appointed by Governor Geary Associate Judge of Butler county, the position lately held by Judge Cummings, deceased.

Reorganization of the State Militia.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Harrisburg, Jan. 4.—One of the first duties of Adjutant-General Russell, just appointed, will be to visit Philadelphia and reorganize the militia.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Cabinet and the Cuba Business.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Washington, Jan. 4.—There was a full Cabinet meeting to-day, the first that has been held for two weeks. It is understood that Secretary Fish laid before the President official despatches from the American Consul-General at Havana, giving some late information relative to the progress of the insurrection.

The Tariff Bill.

The Ways and Means Committee will meet to-morrow, and will resume work on the Tariff bill. They will have it ready to report upon soon after the meeting of Congress. Very little change will be made in the Internal Revenue, the committee being disposed to follow the recommendations of the President's Message, and to let it alone for another year.

The Lease of Samana Bay.

The President has General Babcock hard at work trying to convince Congressmen that the lease of the Bay of Samana is a wise measure and should receive the approval of Congress. It is believed that very few Congressmen can be convinced that it is good policy to pay as much for the lease of Samana as we can get the whole Island of San Domingo for. There will be a strong opposition to this measure in both houses.

FROM BALTIMORE.

The Maryland Legislature.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Baltimore, Jan. 4.—Our Legislature meets to-morrow. A large number of members are now here *en route* for Annapolis. There was considerable caucusing last night and to-day for the different offices. Ferdinand Latrope will undoubtedly be Speaker of the House.

Wrecked in the Recent Gale.

The schooner Joseph Armitage, from Philadelphia, Captain Edwards, bound to Washington, foundered in the recent gale off Bodkind, and John Hill, of Camden, N. J., and William Johnson, colored, were drowned. The captain and the rest of the crew were brought to Baltimore.

Schoeppe Guilty Beyond Question.

The District Attorney at Carlisle has been here getting affidavits regarding Miss Stennecke and Dr. Schoeppe, and positive proof has been obtained of the forgery of Miss Stennecke's will, and the purchasing by Schoeppe of prussic acid, which places Schoeppe guilty beyond question.

Railway Accidents.

A man named Thompson was killed on the Philadelphia Railroad yesterday, and another named Clark on the Northern Central.

Death of Judge Nelson.

Judge Madison Nelson, of the Maryland Court of Appeals, died in Frederick City yesterday.

FROM NEW YORK.

Death Under Impressive Circumstances.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 4.—Professor Louis Undemer, a well-known music teacher and leader of orchestra at Trimble's Opera House, died last night during the performance of *Crown Diamonds*.

The Claflin-Mellon Robbery.

New York, Jan. 4.—In the Supreme Court to-day application was made to Judge Cardozo by William F. Howe for the discharge on bail of Daniel Josephs, of Cincinnati, charged with having obtained by false pretenses some $66,000 from Claflin & Mellon and other merchants of this city. The District Attorney resisted the application, and Judge Cardozo reserved his decision.

PERSONS HAVING DEBTS DUE IN ANY part of the United States can have them easily adjusted and collected on application to the Genera Collection Agency, ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO., No. 135 South SEVENTH Street. 7

FOURTH EDITION

EUROPE.

Another Crisis in Spain—Resignation of the Prim Ministry—English Opinion of Repudiation in the United States—The Latest Quotations.

FROM EUROPE.

The "Times" on American Repudiation.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

London, Jan. 4.—The *Times* of this morning, in commenting on the Democratic advocacy of repudiation in the United States, says, "The fears from that quarter are due to the fact that the American bonds bearing twice the interest are not as near par as our Consols."

Prim and the Spanish Ministry Resign.

Madrid, Jan. 4.—A decided negative has been received from Italy in the matter of the candidature of the Duke of Genoa to the crown of Spain, and as a consequence General Prim and all the rest of the Ministers have resigned.

The Latest Quotations.

Frankfort, Jan. 4.—United States five-twenties opened firm at 91⅛@91¼.

Paris, Jan. 4.—The Bourse closed excited. Rentes, 74f. 20c.

Antwerp, Jan. 4.—Petroleum closed firm at 60¾f.

Bremen, Jan. 4.—Petroleum opened firm.

FROM WASHINGTON.

New York Custom-House Appointments.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Washington, Jan. 4.—For the past few weeks all the recommendations for appointments in the New York Custom House have been held in the Treasury for an unknown cause, but to-day apparently the ban has been removed, and Robert Sargent and William Walcott were appointed Examiners in the Appraiser's Office. It is understood that Mr. Grinnell is endeavoring to have it arranged so that he can make appointments in his office without submitting them to the Secretary of the Treasury. Although for some time it was contemplated to reorganize the cartage system of the New York Custom House by letting it out by contract, and putting the contractors under heavy bonds, the idea has fallen through, and the same old system of putting each drayman under light bonds will still be pursued.

Colored and White Children in the Schools.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Washington, Jan. 4.—A colored child having been admitted by one of the public schools yesterday, seven white children were in consequence withdrawn by their parents.

FROM THE WEST.

The Telegraph Operators' Strike.

Cincinnati, Jan. 4.—There is no particular change in the telegraph operators' strike. The operators that are on the strike are in session, and receiving despatches from operators at other points. The officers of the telegraph company here have confidence in their ability to attend to all the business.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Alleged Thief Arrested.

Boston, Jan. 4.—John Austin was arrested at the railroad depot last night, as he was starting for New York, on the charge of stealing watches and jewelry from various dealers.

FROM NEW YORK.

Reported Mercantile Failure.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

New York, Jan. 4.—It is currently reported that Messrs. Camp & Co., extensive sugar refiners, have failed for a large amount.

New York Produce Market.

New York, Jan. 4.—Cotton very firm; sales of 500 bales middling upland at 25⅜c. Flour—State and Western dull, and prices slightly favor buyers; Southern quiet. Wheat dull, and declined 1c.; No. 2 spring, $1·22½@1·24½; winter red Western, $1·33 1·35. Corn very dull and heavy; new white Southern, 98c.; new yellow Southern, $1·02. Oats a shade firmer for choice; State, 65@66c.; Western, 62@63c. Pork heavy; mess, $28·75@29. Lard dull; steam rendered, in tierces, 17@17¼c. Whisky dull and nominal at $1.

GENERALITIES.

British Entente with Napoleon.

M. Louis Blanc's first contribution to the Paris *Rappel* is entitled "England, the Accomplice of the Empire."

Posterity, M. Louis Blanc thinks, will have some difficulty in believing that in the middle of the nineteenth century a Bonapartist party existed in this country. He reproaches England for being the first among European nations to throw the mantle of its alliance over the horrors of the *coup d'etat*, and to take Louis Napoleon by the hand and introduce him into the circle of crowned heads. The Emperor Napoleon, he says, quoting Mr. Kinglake, entered upon the Crimean war in order to give himself a social position in the world, and it was free England which aided to accomplish his object. That war, M. Louis Blanc maintains, was as disastrous to us as it was advantageous to "our august ally." Nay, more, since the establishment of the empire we have been incessantly increasing our armaments, fortifying our coasts and inventing fresh engines of destruction, knowing that it depended only upon the caprice of one man to plunge the world in flames. This is the Nemesis, according to M. Louis Blanc, which has overtaken her for supporting a despot.—*London paper.*

Latest from Rochefort.

M. Henri Rochefort had just addressed the following letter to the independent thinkers of Lyons:

"Citizens—If religions, of whatever nature they may be, and whencesoever they may come, did not constitute a permanent outrage on all liberty and progress, tyrants would be less eager to restore those auxiliaries of absolutism as soon as they seized on power. We have sufficient shackles and chains on our feet in private and political life without forging others for our minds and ideas. The first duty of a nation which desires to be free—and when shall we obtain liberty if not at present?—is to cast off that restraint called a religion, and which leads fatally to slavery, when it does not conduct to madness. I congratulate you therefore with all my heart, citizens, on having had the happy idea of opposing to the processions and grimaces of our enemies the only communion we wish to employ, which is that of republican convictions, and sentiments of fraternity. I clasp the hands of all the independent thinkers of the great city of Lyons."

Precious Guardians.

The Guardians of St. Pancras had a little scene on Monday which will delight Americans, but not Englishmen of any type. A meeting was held in the Vestry Hall to elect managers for the Board of the Central London District Asylum; the Guardians split into two parties, and the place was turned into a bear-garden. The reformers, as they call themselves, were led by Messrs. Watkins and North, who, observing that a great many justices were present, thought it good policy to prevent any business being done. They accordingly invited the roughs in the gallery into the hall, and appealed to them every moment, each appeal being answered by an uproar of the most astounding kind. The justices were abused, hooted, and threatened amidst incessant shouting from the mob, Mr. Wyatt in particular being told that he "ought to be whipped at the cart's tail," and pushed and hustled; and Mr. Corbett, the Inspector, being singled out for hootings. Amidst all this, the justices and their friends among the guardians sat smiling and placid, apparently under the impression that it was their duty to bear all this as part of the natural results of self-government. The very notion that they had a right to clear the hall, and order even disorderly guardians to retire, seems never to have entered their heads.—*London paper.*

THERE IS NOW OVER $5,000,000 PRIZE MONEY unclaimed in the United States Treasury. All persons who have been in the Naval service of the United States, their heirs or representatives, should make an immediate inquiry upon the subject at No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street. 7 30

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FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

The Strike of the Telegraph Operators Spreading—It Extends from San Francisco to New York.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Telegraph Operators' Strike—The Movement General.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

New York, Jan. 4—3·15 P. M.—All the operators employed in the main office of the Western Union Telegraph Company, No. 145 Broadway, have just stopped work, waiting to hear from the officers of the company, as to what course they intend to pursue towards the strikers of San Francisco. They have not left the office, but refuse to work. The committee is now in consultation with O. H. Palmer, of the Executive Board of the Western Union, and will shortly report, when the operators will either leave the office or assume work, according to the result of the conference.

The Buffalo operators have also quit work. The strike now extends from San Francisco to New York.

The Boston men are all prepared to stop and are only waiting for the word from their New York brethren.

Mr. Orton, President of the company, is now in Europe. He has been telegraphed by cable as to what course the company shall adopt towards the strikers.

Great excitement prevails among the fraternity throughout the country. The strikers have the sympathy of commercial circles and the press generally.

Mr. Livingston, also a member of the Executive Committee, is ill and absent from the city, so that Mr. Palmer is the only man within reach authorized to act for the company.

The strike is not for an increase of salaries, but to prevent a decrease, as proposed by the company in San Francisco.

Latest from the Strikers.

New York, Jan. 4—5 P. M.—The interview between the committee of operators and Mr. Palmer was unsatisfactory, and as a consequence all the operators, with the exception of three—the Seibert brothers and a man named Johnson—have left the office. The Boston men will follow, and before to-morrow it is thought the strike will have extended to the Atlantic cable.

The State Legislature.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 4.—The Legislature convened to-day. The oath of office was administered by the Lieutenant-Governor. The Senate then chose Hiram Calkins clerk, who appointed minor officers, and adopted rules. Mr. E. F. Underhill, Clerk, called the Assembly to order. The Secretary of State administered the oath of office. Marshal Harland assisted as Deputy Clerk. The roll was then called, and William Hutchman elected Speaker by 21 majority, the whole vote being 121, 51 of which were cast for J. W. Halsted. C. W. Armstrong was elected Clerk. Committees were appointed to notify the Governor that the Senate was ready to proceed to business. At 12·56 the Governor's Private Secretary delivered the Governor's message, first to the Senate, then to the Assembly.

KLEPTOMANIA.

A Singular Case in San Francisco.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* of December 23 says:—Three or four months ago, a woman who gave the name of Kate Smith was arrested in connection with several extensive larcenies which had at various times been committed at the residences of some of our citizens. A noticeable fact in connection with them was, that at about the same time a woman, dressed completely in black, had been seen around the premises. With this clue the detectives went after "The Woman in Black." She was arrested and admitted all that was charged against her.

She gave the name of Kate Smith, but was known under several aliases. She is twenty-eight years of age, about four feet six inches in height, and is very prepossessing in appearance. She has good conversational powers, and converses on all subjects with great fluency. She is a native of Ireland, and came to this country when quite young. Fourteen years ago she was first arrested on a trifling offense, and has since been frequently before police tribunals in New York. This was kept up until a few years ago, when she made her crowning effort by stealing $18,000 in United States Treasury notes from a banking firm in New York. For this she was convicted and sentenced to imprisonment in the State Prison at Sing Sing for two years and six months. She was subsequently pardoned out, and about a year ago came to this State. During the trial in the County Court yesterday two fine-looking children were standing by her side. They are of a family of three, all of whom are in the city.

The first witness called to the stand for the prosecution was Mrs. Dannenberg. She testified to having lost a large quantity of wearing apparel and a set of diamond jewelry valued at $1500; it was presented by her husband; did not know what he paid for it, but assume that $1500 was its lowest value; do not know whose money paid for it, mine or my husband's; am a sole trader.

The chief of the detective police of the city testified to having arrested the prisoner, and stated that she had confessed to the Dannenberg larceny, and also to several others. The aggregate of the different robberies was about $20,000. Several other witnesses testified to the confession.

The prisoner was then placed on the stand, and testified as follows:—

My name is Kate White; I am twenty-eight years of age; have been married eleven years; left the East one year ago in October; from my earliest remembrance I have at times been addicted to stealing; nearly always stole jewelry; sometimes could manage to overcome this desire for a year at a time; again it would come upon me with such force that there was no resisting it; I cannot tell how much I have stolen in this city—a great lot; since I was fifteen or sixteen years of age I have been subject to convulsions; the children in court are mine; the other is at my mother's; when arrested some keys were found on me; do not know if they are skeleton keys; when I entered Mrs. Dannenberg's room I went to the bureau and took the articles which were found; took no diamonds; never saw any; found the key to the lady's room on a hook in the hall; opened the bureau with a key of my own; I was convicted of robbery in New York and sent to Sing Sing for two and a half years; was sent for a bond robbery; the amount stolen was $18,000; was afterwards pardoned on the ground of insanity; it was so stated in the pardon; the feeling comes over me with trembling, and if I am at work I have to leave it and steal something; never plan thefts; was only punished once; I stole silverware from Mr. Ayers; erased the name, as I was going to keep the spoons; in New York I was always excused when my misfortune was made known; my husband often paid for what I took; have always owned up to my thefts; sometimes destroy the stolen property, and often give it away; had an uncle that was known as "Mad Larry;" he was so called from his semi-insane manner; never got over $300 for all I have stolen; the bonds were stolen from a man named Haffner; was going home from work when I went into his office and took them; I threw $1300 into the East river; when I was arrested in this city I did not tell Captain Lees that I was a fool for surrendering the bonds, and that I would have a "stake" when I got clear; Captain Lees has been very unkind to me since my arrest; could speak of three weeks during which he subjected me to—but I do not wish to state what; when I threw the bonds into Fulton ferry, I was in the custody of the owner; I never stole in the night.

Mrs. Dooley, the mother of the prisoner, was then sworn. She testified to the same facts and circumstances relating to insanity as her daughter. She stated that the daughter had told her that most of the articles were presented from her beaux; her real nome was Ellen Gibbons; her husband was on the police in New York; was dismissed on account of his dissolute habits; she has always been subject to these attacks.

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN AND CUBAN TOURISTS.—Passports, prepared in conformity with the new requirements of the Stat Department, can be procured in twenty-four hours on application made, either in person or by letter, only at the Official Passport Bureau, No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO. Also, official lists of all Ministers, Diplomatic Agents, Consuls, and Consular Agents of th United States, who they are, where they are from and where they are located, furnished free of charge to applicants 7 30